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POLITICAL ENTENTE ESTABLISHED FACT IN CENTRAL EUROPE

First Rapprochement Effected Between Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, to Combat the Magyar Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns today on reliable authority that the first political rapprochement to be effected between any of the states now established in the new Europe is an accomplished fact and has taken the form of an entente between Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, for the purpose of common action in all matters relating to Hungary and to the peace which the allied powers are now negotiating with that country.

This step, it is understood, has been rendered imperative by the very real menace which the Magyar policy and propaganda still constitute to the countries in question, and by the crying need for concerted action with a view to hastening the conclusion of peace, which is essential for the resumption of normal conditions in Europe in general and central Europe in particular.

No Alteration of Standpoint

Regarding the first point, that of the dangerous character of the Magyar policy, The Christian Science Monitor informant points to abundant proof that the Magyars have furnished that all the vicissitudes of the past five years have not sufficed to alter their standpoint and program one iota. Today, as yesterday, they proclaim the superiority of the Magyar race over its neighbors and in an insolent covering letter accompanying their memorandum regarding the proposed peace treaty unreservedly demand the maintenance of the territorial integrity of old Hungary on both historical and economic grounds.

Not only, moreover, is this complete distortion of facts, past and present, being assiduously preached again by the Magyar emissaries, who for some months past have contrived to penetrate into the allied countries, but it is by no means certain that the Magyars will not act, as well as preach, and seek to confront the Allies with a fait accompli.

Seizure of Slovakia Planned

For instance, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured that the explanation of the prolonged delay in dispatching the Magyar deputation to Paris is that Stephen Friedrich, the Hungarian Premier, was actually contemplating the seizure of Slovakia and Transylvania by a Hungarian force, which would have been some 300,000 strong. He was deterred by the preparations made to meet the attack, but there is good reason to believe that the Magyars have not really abandoned their plan. Indeed, they are even now about to call up three classes of conscripts, although not by means of a public proclamation, the recruits being about to be called up through the medium of the provincial administrative officials instead.

Naturally, The Christian Science Monitor's informant continued, this situation creates unrest and insecurity throughout Central Europe. In Austria, a host of adherents and former officials of the old régime stand waiting for the truth of the reaction in Hungary to raise its standard again among themselves. In Slovakia, Transylvania and other redeemed territories the population is still too much cowed by memories of the past tyranny not to tremble lest the Magyar yoke be restored after all and consequently it does not always dare to act as freely as it otherwise would.

Under Cloud of Suspense

Meanwhile the whole economic and political life of Tzecho-Slovakia and its neighbors remains more or less under a cloud of suspense until the treaty with the Magyars is definitely formulated and ratified. It is small wonder, therefore, that Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia have now determined to act in concert in the matter and, indeed, the allied powers themselves have recognized their community of interest by dispatching to each of the governments concerned a copy of the note, in which the Allies recently notified the Magyars that the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty will not be tolerated.

The three governments have acknowledged this communication in a joint note and have determined to act thus jointly in all further matters connected with Hungary and the Hungarian peace. The first outcome of this determination is likely to be the submission to the allied powers of the joint commentary upon the representations which the Magyars have made to the Peace Conference concerning the terms submitted to them and thus there will emerge before the world a political combination which might have a highly important future before it.

BRITISH SUMMER TIME ACT

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is the purpose of the government to introduce legislation to make permanent the Summer Time Act, under which clocks are set forward one hour, according to a statement made today in the House of Commons by Edward Shortt, Minister for Home Affairs.

ITALIAN WORKERS STORM FACTORIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Labor riots occurred at several towns in Liguria yesterday as a result of the factory owners' announcement of the temporary lowering of wages, owing to various causes connected with the cost of production. The workmen refused to accept the proposal and when the owners thereupon closed down the men stormed and reoccupied the factories, despite the efforts of the police.

The most serious trouble occurred at Ansaldo, where the troops were called up and fighting proceeded all day, at the close of which the workers were still in occupation of the factory. Elsewhere similar scenes were enacted, but the soldiery eventually obtained the upper hand and established armed guards at the factories after clearing them. Casualties were numerous on both sides, especially at Ansaldo.

ACTION OF TRADE UNIONS DEPLORED

Keen Debate Provoked in House of Commons by the Alleged Restriction of Employment of Discharged Soldiers by Unions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Attention was called in the House of Commons yesterday to the action of certain trade unions in restricting the employment of discharged soldiers, and the subject provoked a keen debate. The Prime Minister and Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War, have recently castigated the action of certain trade unions in placing their regulations in the way of discharged soldiers finding employment, and this undoubted fact has certainly affected the opinion throughout the country in a way which the Labor Party will probably have to take note of.

The mover and seconder of the motion on the subject regretting the action of the trade unions were soldiers, and the fact was emphasized that there were 35,000 demobilized soldiers out of work and an enormous demand for them in the building trade, where they would have an important effect in removing the shortage of houses.

The contention of Labor was that these demobilized soldiers were trying to get into trades other than those they followed prior to the war, and that it was in consequence of their jobs not being kept for them, according to promises given them, that they were doing this, and that the trade unions had to protect their members and prevent increased unemployment in their own ranks. The debate, however, was unfavorable to the Labor Party and the division would certainly have been overwhelmingly against them had the motion not been talked out.

Other business done was the second reading of the Silver Coinage Bill, while at question time especial interest attached to the answers already given to The Christian Science Monitor regarding the Wilson note and the Armenian massacres.

PREMIER TO GIVE HIS VIEWS ON LIBERALISM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The Liberal Parliamentary Party has invited the Prime Minister to tell its members at an interview, exactly how he stands regarding Liberalism and the Liberal Party. The Liberal Parliamentary Party is essentially a Coalition Liberal group as the Independent Liberals held aloof from it officially.

Its chairman, G. Lambert, who was reelected yesterday, was, however, returned as an Independent Liberal, being opposed by a "coupon" candidate. Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the invitation; and the meeting will be open to all Liberals. Coalition and non-Coalition, and Mr. Lambert expressed the hope that H. H. Asquith, the recent Liberal candidate in the borough of Paisley by-election, would soon be in Parliament and would be able to attend the meetings.

ATTEMPT TO LIMIT POWER IN HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Limitations on the authority of the chief executive of Hungary as agreed in a caucus of representatives of various parties in the National Assembly and which will be embodied in legislation soon to be introduced were reported in dispatches to the State Department as follows:

The chief executive, with royal prerogatives, shall have no authority to veto any legislation and shall act only through the responsible government. He cannot prorogue the National Assembly within two years without its consent; is prohibited from entering into treaties or alliances except on authority of the government, and is prohibited from granting general amnesty, conferring titles of nobility or dealing in ecclesiastical patronage. It is further proposed to limit his authority to declare war only with the concurrence of the National Assembly.

MORE OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD BILL

Concessions Granted Labor Are Declared Not Satisfactory—Measure of Continued Federal Control Is Provided For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States will practically be running the railroads for six months after they are turned back to private control, under the legislation agreed upon by the Senate and House conferees, and for two years it will continue to exercise guardianship over them, the Interstate Commerce Commission, enlarged and with increased powers, taking the place of the Railroad Administration as the representative of the government.

This is the safety valve for the turning back of the railroads from government operation to private operation and control, which has been attended with such grave difficulties that a device whereby it could be done without wrecking the roads or doing great injustice to any one of the parties interested has been second in importance only to the attention given by Congress to the Peace Treaty.

Labor Voices Protest

Railroad employees last evening drew up a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives protesting against the pending railroad bill as a violation of the American Bill of Rights. The guaranty of a minimum return of 6 per cent is held to confer a special privilege, and to be an abandonment of the theory of competition to keep rates down, and regulation to prevent extortion.

Objection is also made to the method of selecting the personnel of the railroad labor board. The proposals submitted to the President by the railroad organizations on February 14 are reiterated.

While railroad labor is guaranteed against a reduction in wages before September 1, 1920, neither Labor nor the public is safeguarded after that date while Capital is guaranteed a minimum of 5½ per cent, it is declared.

Because the public and Labor are made subservient to Capital it is argued that the bill be defeated.

Wage Problems Considered

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, had a conference with presidents and executives of the railway systems in regard to the wage problems now pending. The executives expressed themselves as fully appreciating the importance of expediting the disposition of these matters, and said that upon request of the President or the Director-General they would propose names of experts as representatives of the corporations to serve on the committee of experts which the President, in his letter to the chief executive of the railroad labor organizations, indicated it was his purpose to constitute.

The President stated in that letter that such a committee should analyze available data, so as to develop in the shortest possible time the facts bearing upon a just and reasonable basis of wages for the various classes of railroad employees, with due regard to all factors reasonably bearing on the problem, and specifically to the factors of the average wages for analogous labor in other industries, the cost of living, and a fair living wage, so as to get the problems in shape for the earliest possible final disposition. He also indicated that such final disposition would be made, either through machinery created by law, or if no such provision should be made by law, then through a tribunal to be created promptly by voluntary action.

Arbitration Provided

The provision for a single federal board to be appointed by the President, consisting of equal representation of employers, employees, and the public, to consider labor disputes, also approximates the idea of the unions who opposed the three-board idea originally proposed. It is not such a board as they asked, but it is nearer to it than anything previously considered by the conferees.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to determine the aggregate value of the carrier for rate-making purposes, with the provision that it shall give the property investment of the carriers only that consideration which it is entitled to under the law.

When any carrier receives, for any year, a net railway operating income in excess of 6 per cent of the value of its property, one-half of such excess goes to the carrier's reserve fund, while the rest goes to the federal railroad contingent fund, which is to be used by the commission in making loans to railroads, or for the purchase of transportation equipment or facilities and leasing the same to carriers.

Control Is Extended

To enable the commission to administer more efficient federal regulation, the bill greatly widens its powers, and increases the membership from nine to 11-commissioners, with an increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 in annual salary. The commission's increased powers include: Supervision over the issuance of railroad securities; establishment of minimum rates, the commission up to this time

having had only power to establish maximum rates; authority to make such just and reasonable direction with respect to car service in times of emergency as will best promote the service in the public interest; authority to compel the joint or common use of terminals, to give direction for preference of priority in transportation, embargoes or movement of traffic under permits; approval of new construction or abandonment of railroads; control over railroad operation in "case of war or threatened war."

OPINION DIVIDED ON WILSON REPLY

President May Accept Invitation to Propose Adriatic Terms or He May Restate His Original Position, Says Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has substantially outlined his reply to the note of Great Britain, France, and Italy, received on Wednesday, in answer to his note of February 10, wherein he stated that the United States should be consulted about any settlement of the Adriatic question if the United States was expected to assume responsibility for it, but the State Department did not forward the President's reply yesterday, and may not do so before the end of the week.

In the absence of detailed information about the correspondence, it cannot be authoritatively stated what President Wilson will say to the three governments. The invitations from these governments, said to have been given in their note of Wednesday, for him to propose a settlement satisfactory to the United States, it was generally believed would be accepted, but there was an equally general assumption that he would simply restate his original position.

The correspondence will not be made public, it was officially stated, until the consent of all the governments concerned is obtained. The United States is desirous of full publicity, and it was understood that eventually all notes from December 9 to the present will be given to the press. President Wilson, however, will not make public his reply until it is received by the other governments and they shall have consented to publication.

Explicit statements in dispatches from Paris yesterday to the effect that there was a postscript to President Wilson's note of February 10, the postscript containing the warning that the United States might have to consider the advisability of severing its connection with European war settlements, were authoritatively said here to be without foundation. The last paragraph of the note did contain the warning, and this may have given the impression that a postscript was added to the note.

Every indication in official circles was that the President would reply to the last note in courteous phraseology, and it is understood that he would undertake to make this note a conclusive statement of the position of the United States.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Telephone companies earned more last November than during the same month the year before, according to figures made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Net operating revenue for 64 companies in November were \$395,424, an increase of \$329,508 over the net operating revenue in November, 1918.

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FEDERAL POWER DEFENDED IN BRIEF

Supreme Court, in Rhode Island Enforcement Case, Is Asked to Uphold Validity of States' Action on the Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A brief signed by A. C. King, solicitor-general, and William Frierson, assistant Attorney-General, was filed with the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday in support of the motion of the government asking the court to dismiss without further consideration, as having no merit whatsoever in law, the Rhode Island case attacking the constitutionality of the Volstead Act, and indirectly the power of Congress to pass the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The State of Rhode Island sought, in its appeal, to get the Supreme Court to enjoin A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from enforcing the Volstead Act. The brief filed with the court by the government sought to answer completely all the pleas made in the bill of complaint, and declared that there could be no doubt that the federal amendment banishing the liquor traffic from the land was enacted by due process as provided in Article IV of the Constitution, and that the power exercised by the Congress was not in violation of state rights or personal liberty as conceived by the framers of the Constitution.

In its brief, the government takes it for granted that the Volstead Act cannot be questioned in any court except on the hypothesis that the federal amendment is "itself unconstitutional and void," a contention which, the brief seeks to show, is nothing more than an absurdity.

Real Point at Issue

"The whole question presented," the brief declares, "is whether the Eighteenth Amendment is part of the Constitution." It continues:

"It is not denied that every step provided by Article IV of the Constitution for adoption of amendments has been regularly taken."

"It is distinctly alleged that Congress proposed the amendment in Congress to the legislatures of the states, that the legislatures of three-fourths ratified it, that the Secretary of State of the United States has proclaimed it to be ratified as a part of the Constitution, and that it has thus been proposed and ratified in exactly the manner in which the Constitution provides that amendments shall be proposed and ratified. It is thus conceded to be now a part of the Constitution, unless there is something in its nature that takes it out of the purview of Article IV and places it beyond the power to amend the Constitution."

The state rights plea raised in the Rhode Island bill of complaint is summarily disposed of in the government's brief, which declares that whether or not a state consents to an amendment to the Constitution, it is as much subject to the amendment as any of the states constituting the three-fourths majority necessary for its enactment into law. "The nature and propriety of any amendment other than those prohibited by Article IV are left to the discretion of Congress as the proper power, and the legislatures are specified as the ratifiers."

Rights of States Defined

If an amendment to the Constitution is not prohibited in the organic charter, its adoption in the regular and

constitutional way cannot be said in any circumstances to impose anything upon a state without its consent, the brief declares.

"All states having consented to be bound by any duly proposed amendment which might be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, every amendment so adopted is therefore adopted with the consent of every state of the Union."

Powers of Government

"The control of the prohibition of the liquor traffic is now conceded to be a legitimate government function. It cannot be maintained as a legal proposition that such governmental regulation or prohibition constitutionally infringes the rights of the individual. The right to prohibit such traffic was a part of the governmental powers which the states had when they framed the Constitution of the United States. It is part of the powers which the states at that time reserved to themselves, but it is no more sacred than any power then reserved. The right of Congress to submit amendments can depend on whether the proposed change is slight or grave. Every state in the Union is a party to the agreement that whatever change in the Constitution is proposed by Congress as prescribed, and is adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of their number, shall be thus adjudged to be a proper and needed amendment."

"It is idle in this case to suggest that this power of amendment might be used to change the form of the government. It simply transfers a power exercised by the state governments to be exercised by the federal government."

ALLIES CONSIDER RUSSIAN SITUATION

Suggestions Exchanged at Peace Conference and Discussion Is Finally Adjourned Until Mr. Millerand's Return on Monday

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Peace Conference resumed this afternoon with the same personnel as before and Russia was again the subject of discussion, general suggestions being exchanged and the discussion being finally adjourned until the return of Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, on Monday. No indication is available as to any special aspect of the Russian question being under discussion, except that it is believed that the discussion was more or less a continuation of the Paris discussions.

It appears more probable that the Wilson correspondence will be published in due course, the Paris leakage having led to so many confusing rumors, but of course that would be by arrangement with Washington.

The efforts of pressmen here to secure greater publicity on the vital questions now before the conference apparently has resulted only in a greater paucity of news and the London and Provincial Newspaper Conference held yesterday under Lord Burnham's presidency demanded greater publicity and protested against special facilities being apparently given to the French press, but withheld from the British press.

It was also requested that a prompt, systematic and simultaneous issuance to the press of all available news be introduced. These resolutions were laid before the Peace Conference and the result remains to be seen.

Quite frankly the leakage in Paris is regarded by many here as a calculated political move, designed among other things to make doubly sure that the French proposals regarding Constantinople should not be departed from.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Lloyd George promised an opportunity for discussion on the Monday after next, on Constantinople and kindred subjects, and also that until then there would be no commitment "beyond that which they had already made on the subject."

Turkish Problems Also Considered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—While the arrangements regarding the work of the commissions, which are inquiring into the aspects of the Turkish problem, including the Turkish debt and finance, were considered this morning by the Supreme Council, the chief topic nevertheless was Russia.

Absolutely no information is permitted so far as to the character or scope of these deliberations, the Supreme Council deeming it inadvisable that the subject should have any publicity at this stage.

All that can be learned is that there was an exchange of views of a preliminary character. Today's membership of the Peace Conference included Mr. Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Francis Nitti, Jules Cambon and Philip Berthelot.

SENATOR ASSAILS PENALTY POLICY OF PEACE TREATY

Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, Declares Indeterminate Submergence of German Initiative Will Cause Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The economic terms imposed on the Central Powers are so severe and so contradictory to the fundamentals of a just peace as enunciated by President Wilson, time and time again, that in the opinion of Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, the United States Senate would, by ratifying the Treaty, be guilty of a breach of international good faith.

Asked why he joined the ranks of the "irreconcilables," Senator Thomas referred to his expositions of the Treaty proper as distinct from the League of Nations, and declared that no peace based on the maxim of "victis" could be lasting or fruitful of good.

The Colorado Senator referred to his recent address in which he summarized the economic status of the central European structure as follows: "This Treaty, in my judgment, must necessarily destroy the economic structure, not only of Germany, but of all the peoples of central Europe which are dependent upon and associated with it. Their means of progress and production have been largely reduced, and in some instances have been almost totally destroyed. Their initiative must inevitably disappear under the oppressive burdens of these exactions. Their government will be a government in name only, for it is to be administered subject to no protest or reproach upon their part, by this mighty commission whose commissioners, by the Treaty, are placed upon alien soil."

Saar Basin Policy Denounced

Depriving Germany of the Saar Basin, the Colorado Senator asserted, is in every particular comparable to the Alsace-Lorraine outrage, and he believes that around this particular transaction will gather a "revanche" of the future. The Senator asserted that "restitution" for the destroyed French coal mines was provided for in other sections of the Treaty.

"No man will question the right of the Allies to demand restitution and replacement from Germany. There is nothing in the agreement, there should be nothing in it, to militate against that proposition, but of the Saar Basin transaction it must be said that it is the application to Germany of the same character of restitution which she herself, in 1871, imposed upon France. In other words, it is the repetition of the old Alsace-Lorraine episode with the parties reversed."

French Demand Granted

"In the face of the preliminary conditions of the peace which I have emphasized, the Versailles Conference yielded to the demand of France, and more than three-quarters of a million of people whose right of self-determination was not even suggested, together with this enormously valuable property, have passed, in my judgment, to the perpetual dominion of the French Republic, conditioned only on the probability that Germany, when sufficiently powerful, Germany possessing the same elements of human nature—will inevitably renew hostilities with the Saar Basin instead of Alsace-Lorraine as the battle cry of her millions."

"What I say concerning the Saar Basin may be said with equal truth of the German colonies. The German colonies in Africa and in the Pacific aggregated 1,027,620 square miles, or about four times the area of the State of Texas. I thought, and many others felt, that under the terms leading to the armistice, the colonies might have been very properly used to compensate some of the Allies for the damages inflicted on them by the war, and that the transfer would relieve Germany of a part of her indemnity and be more than satisfactory to the countries which were the recipients, but the Treaty provides, by Article 119, 'Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.' And for which she gets no credit, either by the reparations commission or by any of the principal allied and associated powers."

Assailing the reparations commission, the powers of which extend over the entire economic life of Germany, Senator Thomas asserted that nothing comparable to it was created in any recorded treaty.

Indeterminate Penalty

"A determinate sum beyond the power of the conquered to pay," said the Senator, "would be infinitely preferable to an indeterminate amount to be hereafter fixed upon and ascertained by an independent commission before which Germany may be heard."

"No matter what this reparations commission may determine, no matter what judgments it may pass, no matter how vast its staff of civil service employees, or how tremendous its possible exactions, Germany must crystallize them all into legislation of her own and place behind their enforcement the sanction of her own laws and the authority of her own government. Man has not the power to place such obstructions as these in a treaty and expect to overcome their inevitable consequences by any com-

bination of nations, however constructed or however lofty the sentiments upon which it may be founded. Just as surely as the restrictive and repressive covenants of the Franco-Prussian Treaty contained within themselves the germs of the last war, just so surely will their repetition against Germany bear the same bitter and bloody and awful fruit; the same causes operating upon the same human material must inexorably lead to the same result.

"The enormity of these exactions instead of bringing compensation, will doubtless result in bankruptcy, when these people learn, as they must learn, that they must meet their obligations by a system of severe and excessive taxation, and that the golden stream will now flow perpetually from Germany. That may be said to be the first bitter fruitage of these covenants."

Initiative Crushed

After an exhaustive survey of the terms imposed on the enemy, Senator Thomas concluded:

"I contend that the injustices and oppressions of the Franco-Prussian Treaty formed the sources of the recent war, and these have been sanctioned and multiplied many fold in the economic clauses of the Treaty. In the language of the President, have we been just to those to whom we did not wish to be just, or have we forgotten or disregarded the principles of that lofty and elevating sentiment? Have we considered what the blight of these conditions will be upon the enterprise and prosperity of the conquered people?"

"If, through an indefinite future, every dollar over the bare means of existence earned by every citizen of America was by some covenant which we were obliged to accept diverted from our pockets to a foreign treasury, there to be used to liquidate an obligation the total amount of which no man could know, what effect could it have on the morale, the integrity, the enterprise and the future of the people of this republic? We were deprived of the energizing influence of the desire to succeed which is the ambition of every free man, and which underlies the foundation of progress and prosperity the world over. We would stagnate, then retrograde, then disappear as an independent people."

DEMOCRATS MARK TIME ON TREATY

No Senate Action Likely for Several Days, as Appropriations and Railroad Legislation Will Be Given Right of Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several days are likely to elapse before any move is made by the United States Senate to give serious consideration to the Treaty of Peace which during the past few days has been permitted to go by the board. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, was in his seat in the Senate yesterday, but he made no effort to turn the attention of the Senate to the Treaty. The Massachusetts senator declared that he does not intend to have the Treaty interfere with consideration of appropriation bills or with the railroad legislation which will come up within the next few days. Democratic senators are apparently pursuing a waiting policy, and, either because of indifference or because of lack of faith in the possibility of a compromise that will be agreeable to the President, continue to mark time.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, and his immediate lieutenants have made no protest at the decision to give other matters than the Treaty the right of way. The Nebraska Senator, for some reason or other, looks with considerable pessimism on the prospects for ratification. He is convinced now, he said, that there is little prospect of the Republicans accepting the compromise proposals on the Article X reservation which were submitted last week. He is equally convinced, however, that the Democrats are in a position to prevent ratification on the basis of the Lodge program with such minor concessions as have been made to date.

The fact of the matter is, senators admit that it is the atmosphere surrounding the entire situation in the Senate and not difficulty over Article X which has produced the existing impasse over the Treaty. With few exceptions the Republicans have reached the point where they do not take the League of Nations seriously and would be glad to drop it entirely, were it not for the fact that it is entangled with the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

When consideration of the Treaty is resumed, William Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and leader of the "irreconcilables," plans to discuss the exchange of notes between President Wilson and the British and French and Italian governments and Mr. Wilson's implied threat to "withdraw" the Treaty, as well as the proposed alliance for the special protection of France from the Senate.

MR. HEDLEY WOULD KEEP LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is not a losing venture, although it needs money temporarily, so Frank Hedley, president of the company, told the Board of Estimate, adding in response to a question from the Mayor that he was unwilling to turn the subways back to the people, because he did not wish to see the people imposed upon; also that he would not, as president, advise the directors to turn them back, but rather to hold on to the last ditch and not let the Mayor have them until he took them away, which Mr. Hedley thought he could not do.

BRITISH COMMENT ON WILSON LETTER

Criticism for Failure to Make Public Note and Allied Reply Is Feature of Some of the Articles in London Newspapers

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Criticism for the failure to make public President Wilson's note and the allied reply is a feature of some of the comments in London papers today, while the denial that Viscount Grey and Lord Robert Cecil had influenced the council to modify its reply is declared to be partly untrue.

"The Daily Mail, for instance, says it is an open secret that the country owes a debt of gratitude to Lord Grey for his activities in the matter, and The Times characterizes the denial as 'an example of verbal quibbling which inferior intelligences mistake for diplomacy,' and maintains that though it may be verbally true, it conveys and is designed to convey what is untrue. Insisting that publicity of the whole situation is necessary, The Times says it is right that the democracies on both sides of the Atlantic shall be told the truth, and asserting that this feeling is cherished much more widely in Great Britain than the ministers seemed to suppose, adding:

"We are not going to stand by and have our friendship and relations with America jeopardized by the proceedings of a triumvirate sitting behind closed doors. The American democracy we imagine will not be less resolved to assert its rights and stifle this effort at secret diplomacy."

Strong Plea for Publication

The Daily Chronicle also makes a strong plea for the publication of the President's note.

Both The Times and The Daily Mail again vehemently express anxiety lest the Supreme Council's action imperil the relationship between Europe and the United States. The former believes a direct agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs can be achieved, adding:

"Moreover, it has been almost achieved and then frustrated by the selfish intrigues of members of the Supreme Council, who had an eye on their own domestic interests rather than the welfare of Europe. They will resist President Wilson at their proper peril over a question on which he is substantially right, for, if untoward consequences follow their handling of a matter so momentous as the preservation of American fellowship in the affairs of Europe, they will be made to bear the full responsibility of their acts."

The Morning Post, which hitherto has not commented on President Wilson's note, says:

"The complexity of the situation is a necessary consequence of the President's relation toward the Constitution and policy of his own country, which has been a source of weakness to the Allies since the opening of the Peace Conference."

"Salutary Reversal of Policy"

The Manchester Guardian commenting on the war criminals and Constantinople decisions says:

"Yesterday saw one great change, this time a salutary reversal of policy with regard to the trial of Germany. It was made, if the Paris press is any guide, against the wishes of France. What was the price of the concession? Again the French press is openly jubilant at the prospect of the Turks being left in possession. Are the two things connected? The only moral we would point is that of vigilance."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon quotes Francis Nitti, the Premier of Italy, as having said in an interview that he feels very friendly toward the Jugo-Slavs, but that "decisions were reached by France, Great Britain and Italy on January 20 which place a definite imprimatur on the Adriatic question."

Regarding the United States, Mr. Nitti is quoted as saying:

"America is the object of warm regard to me personally. My desire is to maintain the best possible relations with the United States now and in the future, for I firmly believe the interests of the two nations are one and the same. Italians always have regarded with the warmest sympathy the ideals of the American people."

Open Conduct Necessary

The Pall Mall Gazette also suggests that perfectly open conduct is necessary in the correspondence "so that the common sense of all the nations concerned may assist in the victory of reason and good temper."

The Westminster Gazette says that President Wilson's note has created a situation of considerable delicacy, and the future relations of Great Britain and the United States may depend on the tact and enlightenment with which the situation is handled.

"The whole of both peoples is acutely concerned in the result," it adds. "We must therefore register a protest against the manner in which the negotiations are being conducted. They are being carried on in secrecy only broken by unreliable rumors, by the three principal governments. The peoples have a right to know what is being done in their name, so that they may be able to protest, if need be, against decisions which may affect their future relations."

Urging the importance of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits of Bosphorus from Turkish control and declaring it would be a folly and a crime to leave the Turks masters of either the mighty European interests or of any subject population, the paper asks:

"Does France really desire this? Is she so jealous of our superior maritime power that she will not willingly see it exercised even in combination with her own and Italy's in command of the eastern waterways?"

The Evening Standard says: "The

situation is one which calls for infinite delicacy of treatment, but also for frankness. The nations should know what the governments are doing. Much harm would have been avoided in the past had there been such knowledge."

In the opinion of this paper, there is little fear of ill resulting from publicity, and distinctly beneficial effects may be expected with confidence.

Comment in Italian Papers

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The "Tri-buna," in commenting upon President Wilson's note, says:

"President Wilson has flung an overbearing and insolent challenge to the will, authority, and dignity of the European powers, constituted in conference for the peace of Europe. If the challenge endures it will annul the independence of the European powers, nullifying the vitality of all their ideals, including peace, and placing the scepter on the other side of the Atlantic in the hands of President Wilson or any other professor succeeding him."

The "Giornale d'Italia" attacks Francis Nitti, the Premier, saying he allowed the opportune moment to pass without applying the Treaty of London while President Wilson "was not yet awakened from his long lethargy."

"It is unlikely," the newspaper says, "that Mr. Nitti will apply it now, thus giving President Wilson the impression that it is enough for him to frown to make Italy humble."

GERMAN CABINET DISCUSSES TRIAL

Alleged "War Criminals" to Be Summoned to Present Themselves for Trial by Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The German Cabinet held a prolonged meeting today and discussed the trial of the alleged "war criminals," which will take place at Leipzig at the earliest possible moment. It is stated that the accused will be summoned to present themselves for trial, all persons who refuse to do so being arrested and forcibly conveyed to the court.

It is felt in well-informed circles that no action can be taken by the German Government against Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, the former Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and others, against whom the entente have merely made accusations of a general character. It is understood that a note explaining the German Government's attitude on the question will be forwarded at an early date to the allied powers.

Tonight's newspapers ascribe the alleged renunciation of their demand to try the alleged criminals to energetic secret intervention on the part of the United States Government.

Germans Receive Allied Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The presentation of the allied note today to the German Foreign Office by the British diplomatic representative, Lord Kilmaronock, ends the grave political crisis which a week ago tended to result in the downfall of the government, and in social and economic chaos in Germany.

All the Liberal and Socialist newspapers publish editorials tonight in which the opinion is frankly expressed that the entente note represents a real act of conciliation and statesmanship, which may have beneficial results of a far-reaching nature in Germany. The government is urged to give proofs of its sincerity in the question of the alleged criminals by pushing forward the arrangements for the trial.

Only the Junker newspapers, which are more anxious to overturn the government, than to see order prevail in Germany, seek to adopt an aggressive attitude toward the entente, and the other reactionary organs call on the government to refuse to promise to arrest the "war criminals." The allied note, however, has given intense satisfaction to the general public.

WINNIPEG STRIKER IS SENTENCED TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Found guilty by a jury, but with a recommendation to mercy, on the charge of seditious utterances, John Farnell, a strike leader, who was involved here in the disturbances of last June, was sentenced to nine months in jail by the judge, J. E. Prud'homme, in an appeal for leniency by counsel was responded to by the court with the statement that suspended sentence was inadequate. The offense was of a nature that a penitentiary term might be imposed, the judge said, but considering the prisoner's domestic position, he would refrain from that.

The court had previously reduced the indictment against the accused, by erasing all charges except that connecting him with the "silent parade," which was organized in violation of the Mayor's orders, as a demonstration by the strikers. Farnell claimed the Labor leaders had legal advice that the Mayor could not prevent parades until the Riot Act had been read.

NEW DRY DOCK FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A floating dry dock now building at the Fore River works near this city will be used in Boston when completed. The dock is 500 feet long, and 130 feet wide, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons weight. It will make it possible to dry-dock a boat in 30 minutes, it is expected, and it will accommodate any vessel of under 10,000 tons with a draft not exceeding 24 feet. It is made in 10 pontoons or sections, which number may later be increased.

SOCIALIST IDEA OF PATRIOTISM

"My Country, Right or Wrong"—Not the Theory of the Party, Mr. Hillquit Testifies—World War Was Considered Unjust

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Morris Hillquit was cross-examined yesterday by Martin Conboy, counsel for the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen. Mr. Hillquit endeavored to explain the words of the Socialist war program, "As against the false doctrine of national patriotism, we uphold the ideal of international working class solidarity," as being consistent with patriotism to the United States by saying that the Socialist Party of America believed that the war was unjust and not a defensive war, and that it did not believe in upholding the country, right or wrong.

His justification of the words, "The only struggle which would justify the workers in taking up arms is the great struggle of the working class of the world to free itself from economic exploitation and political oppression," consisted in an explanation that if the working class, after acquiring control of the Government of the United States by constitutional means, were then resisted by the privileged classes, they would be justified in taking up arms in their defense. He said that the Socialist Party would drop from its constitution in that case the clause prohibiting its members from voting for military appropriations, the inference being that the only government they would fight for would be that of the working class.

No Cause for War Seen in U-Boats

Mr. Hillquit did not consider that the announcement of the Imperial German Government on January 31, 1917, that all American ships met within certain zones would be sunk, without any visit or search and without precautions for the safety of those on board, was sufficient cause for war, but that American ships should have kept away from these zones, just as one would not cross the street if a raving maniac were there. Nor did he consider the endeavor of the German Ambassador to involve the United States and Mexico in war sufficient cause for more than the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Hillquit upholds Eugene V. Debs, he testified, and does not believe anything he said justified conviction of Mr. Debs by the Supreme Court of obstructing enlistment or recruiting.

Otto Brannetter was the next witness. He is National Secretary of the Socialist Party, stationed at Chicago headquarters, and gave some information as to the number of foreign-born members. In the foreign language federation, he said, about 60 per cent are citizens, and excluding these foreign language federations about 100 per cent of the party are American citizens, of whom 70 per cent are American born.

British Representative Quoted

Mr. Conboy read a report by R. H. B. Lockhart, British representative in Russia, giving an account of the doings of Nicholas Lenine and the Bolsheviks, to show that Mr. Hillquit's version of conditions there was not borne out by Mr. Lockhart, who characterized conditions as a civil war of unparalleled horror, and said that Mr. Lenine's avowed ambition was to create civil warfare throughout Europe.

During cross-examination on Tuesday in reply to a question by Assemblyman William S. Evans, as to what the Socialists of America would do if the Bolsheviks attacked the United States, Mr. Hillquit said that they would join forces with the rest of the countrymen to repel the Bolsheviks, and in this connection Mr. Conboy yesterday said:

"Now, how do you reconcile your answer to that question, put to you by Assemblyman Evans, with the language of the war program of which you were one of the drafters, by Assemblyman Evans, as to what the Socialists of America would do if the Bolsheviks attacked the United States, Mr. Hillquit said that they would join forces with the rest of the countrymen to repel the Bolsheviks, and in this connection Mr. Conboy yesterday said:

No Inconsistency Seen

Mr. Hillquit replied:

"I see absolutely no inconsistency between the two, Mr. Conboy. The only struggle in which the workers of America were justified in taking up arms, according to Socialist conception, would be a struggle for the economic or political emancipation. But that would mean that the working class of the United States as such must take up such warfare or struggle. It doesn't mean that a political party, no matter how advanced, in China or Japan or Russia or France, could come here to the United States and impose a régime of what they may consider to be freedom; what they may consider to be emancipation upon the workers of the United States. The cardinal principle of Socialism has been tersely set forth over 70 years ago in this phrase: 'The emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself.'"

Reform from Within Country

"That means not merely as a general proposition, but also the emancipation of the working class of every nation and every country must be accomplished by the working class of that nation and that country. When the workers of the United States, representing a majority of the people of the United States, will be ready to say, 'We want a Soviet Government,' and will have an opportunity to express that sentiment at the ballot box, then we will say we are ready to

fight for it, and if we are forcibly prevented from carrying out the will of the majority we will say we are justified in taking up arms for its support, but so long as the workers of the United States are not ready for any such form of government, we maintain that no other force outside has any moral power which we will recognize to impose such form of government upon the workers of the United States."

In stating that in the case of the United States the war was not a defensive war, Mr. Hillquit made a long statement justifying the Socialist Party for opposing the war in the same way that they would be justified in questioning a trial law which they considered to be wrong. They had a greater right and duty to scrutinize and criticize the more vital and important act of going to war, and if they found it false and harmful, to oppose it, even after Congress under the Constitution had declared war.

Mr. Conboy then showed that the Young People's Socialist League had issued blanks for Socialists to sign as conscientious objectors to war, to evade the draft. Mr. Hillquit repudiated the blanks as not having been authorized by the executive committee of the Socialist Party, but Mr. Conboy followed the matter at some length and connected Alexander-Trachtenberg, Adolph Germer, and William F. Kruse with this matter, all well-known members of the Socialist Party.

Refusal to Answer Question

Mr. Hillquit refused to answer Mr. Conboy's question, "Assuming that a proletariat minority in a country had assumed the reins of government by the process of a bloody revolution, would the true Socialists of all countries support it?" on the ground that the hypothesis was an impossible one. Mr. Hillquit admitted that the Bolsheviks represented only 40 per cent of the Russian Constituent Assembly and assumed control of the country, which he has maintained with his Bolshevik army ever since.

Victor L. Berger's article, headed "Should be prepared to fight for liberty at all hazards," was also read, in which appears:

"Therefore, I say, each of the 500,000 Socialist voters and of the 2,000,000 working men who instinctively incline our way should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets if necessary."

Of the author of the above statement Mr. Hillquit said:

"I consider Victor Berger as a perfectly loyal citizen, having the interests of his fellowmen as he understands them at heart."

TRAINING URGED FOR VOCATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The great mass of our people are still working hard and steadily, they are keeping their heads clear and their feet on the ground," said Arthur E. Holder, Labor member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, yesterday, in addressing the joint convention of the National Society for Vocational Education and the Vocational Education Association of the middle west.

"A small proportion of them have been able to choose their vocations and like their jobs," Mr. Holder continued; "too large a proportion follow tasks which they have not selected, which they do not like, and in the performance of which they naturally do not exert their best efforts. This is our real problem and the cause of the most unrest."

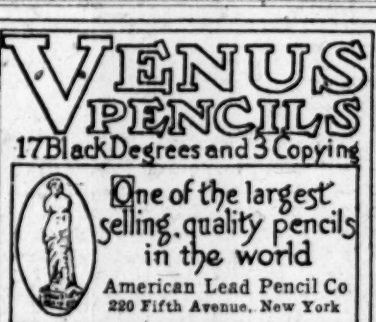
DEMONSTRATION IN SHANGHAI REPORTED

SHANGHAI, China (Tuesday)—A demonstration in support of the widespread demand upon the Peking Government that it refuse to enter into negotiations with Japan over the Province of Shantung and refer the subject instead to the League of Nations has been in progress here for the past two days. The demonstration took the form of mass meetings at which the popular sentiment against negotiations was voiced and the release of students arrested in Peking for engaging in demonstrations was demanded. The Chinese stores were closed during the demonstration.

The manifestations were participated in by thousands of persons. Little disorder occurred.

PLACES FOUND FOR 6,000,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employment has been found for more than 6,000,000 men and women by the United States Employment Service since its organization in January, 1918, says an official report, at an estimated cost of \$1.34 per placement. State and federal agencies are continuing to place approximately 31,000 persons each week.



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PRESSURE BY ANFU PARTY ALLEGED

Resignations of Chinese Ministers Laid to Attempt to Force Them to Deal Directly With the Japanese on Shantung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resignations of Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, which have been reported to the State Department here, are attributed to the attitude of the Anfu Party in Peking in attempting to bring pressure to bear on the ministers to force them to yield to the Japanese efforts to deal directly with China in regard to Shantung.

Minister Lu, who returned from Paris, where he represented the Chinese Republic at the Peace Conference, late in January, found that Japan had made representations for opening direct negotiations in regard to the settlement of the Shantung question, Chen Lu having postponed the matter pending the arrival of his chief.

The Foreign Minister objected to the entry of China into any direct negotiations with Japan for the settlement of the Shantung question, on the grounds that China, in her refusal to adhere to the Versailles Treaty, did so in direct repudiation of the Shantung clauses of the Treaty transferring the former German rights and concessions in the peninsula to Japan. His basis, therefore, for refusing to treat with Japan directly in the matter, could have no common ground on which Japanese negotiations could be based.

Popular Support

It is stated that the attitude of the Foreign Minister and the Vice-Minister is supported by Chinese sentiment, particularly among the modern nationalistic elements of the population to which the two officials belonged. It was in opposition, however, to the policy of the Anfu or Conservative Party, at present in control of the government, which favors submitting the entire Shantung question for settlement to direct negotiations.

The resignation of these two officials, under existing circumstances, will, it is said, add impetus to the already bitter anti-Japanese feeling which is demonstrated by the boycott in China against Japanese products, and uprisings may result in various localities. If the vacancy is filled by a minister who will be amenable to the dictates of the Anfu Party in the Shantung question, the present Chinese administration will be unable to hold its power against popular opposition, and a new government, representing the nationalist elements, will replace the present ministry, it is asserted. In such an eventuality, Lu Cheng-hsiang would undoubtedly be replaced as head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with Chen Lu as Vice-Foreign Minister.

New Parliament

It is stated on good authority here that an understanding has been reached between the elements of north and south China which will enable the holding of a final conference at Shanghai in the near future for the final settlement of factional difficulties. The conference will amount to hardly more than a formality, the details of agreement having been settled in advance by negotiation between Peking and Canton by written communications. Both sides are said to have yielded, with the result that both the old Parliament at Canton and the new Parliament at Peking are to be dissolved, and a new parliament, to sit in Peking, will be elected. It is also said to be understood that the position of the vice-president of the Republic, at present unfilled, will be filled by the election of one of the southern leaders to that office.

ELIHU ROOT WOULD LIMIT STRIKE RIGHT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—While drawing the Treaty of Peace closer to the status of an actual campaign issue, Elihu Root, sounding the keynote of national issues for New York Republicans, in their convention at Carnegie Hall last night, enunciated a vigorous industrial and economic program for his party.

Mr. Root advocated laws that would limit the right to strike.

He proposed a tribunal, empowered

to enforce its decisions, to deal with disputes between Capital and Labor. He devoted a great part of his speech to condemnation of Bolshevism, and discussion of radicalism and the general and economic and industrial conditions in the country. Criticizing the present administration of the law regarding missionaries of sedition, Mr. Root declared:

"One of the things the Republican Party has to do, apparently, is to clear a lot of Bolshevik out of the public offices of our government."

"It seems clear to me that in the interests of world peace, which all America desires to promote, the Peace Treaty ought to be ratified with the reservations of the Senate, and that without those reservations in their fair and honest substance it ought not to be ratified," said Mr. Root. "I hope the Treaty will be ratified with the reservations long before the presidential elections. That will be done if the President permits it. If that is not done, then that is what I think the Republican Party ought to stand for."

NEW MEXICO RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SANTA FE, New Mexico—Ratification of the suffrage amendment was completed by the New Mexico Legislature in special session yesterday. The Senate vote on Wednesday was 17 to 5, and the House of Representatives voted yesterday 36 to 10 in favor of ratification.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 32.
Number that stand against, 6.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 4.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.
UTAH—September 30, 1919.
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.
MAINE—November 5, 1919.
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.
COLORADO—December 12, 1919.
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.
OREGON—January 12, 1920.
INDIANA—January 15, 1920.
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.
NEW MEXICO, February 19, 1920.
States that have refused to ratify, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.
MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.

Mississippi Senate Rejects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
JACKSON, Mississippi—The Anthony suffrage amendment was rejected on Wednesday by the Mississippi Senate. The House rejected it on January 21 last.

SWEDEN AND THE NATIONS' LEAGUE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Proposals that Sweden join the League of Nations have been submitted to the Riksdag by the government, which has sent with its proposals a document stating arguments for and against such a step. These include apprehensions caused by the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Peace, but hopes are expressed that this will soon be done at Washington. Sweden's position, it is declared, is based on consideration of her urgent duty to the civilized world, to attempt to prevent future wars, and it is asserted "Sweden risks less being inside the League than outside."

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Mademoiselle Mathilde

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw her standing on the doorstep one late August afternoon, some time before the war. She was a quaint figure, this little French lady, and for all I know, she to this day suns herself on the Nice promenade in very much the same attitude as she appeared on a London doorstep, six years ago at least, shepherd's plaid skirt dipping in the back, fawn, tight-fitting coat, white cotton gloves to match the white canvas shoes, and in her little black toque a few cornflowers to match her eyes. A figure of fun, you say? Well, perhaps, I thought myself, the white canvas shoes were the limit, as I looked at the dear little thing and welcomed her warmly.

She was a quite unexpected visitor that year, though it had been her practice on previous and consecutive summers to visit London in the hot season. One of my earliest recollections of her is as a passenger on the top of a bus running from Baywater to Whitechapel, and of her comic disappointment at finding Whitechapel every bit as respectable, and not a jot more exciting than the Portobello Road or Notting Dale—in broad daylight. And as for a night excursion, my father would not hear of it, and she was our guest, there was nothing for it but submission.

She was interested in everything and in everybody, had a passion for England at a time when England was "perfidie Albion" to her own countrymen. Mlle. Mathilde was voted tiresome in those days by her friends, but she was nothing if not firm in her own point of view.

A Free-Thinker of France

This was as true of her political likes and dislikes as of her shrewd detestation of superstition and make-believes. She belonged to free-thinking France. Her father, an army officer, had upheld his daughter in her determination to think as she chose. This against the will of her mother, who was a "devotee," and a "coquette" besides, with such a liking for her own comforts that, left a widow when her daughter was still in her early twenties, she promptly invested her small fortune in "rentes viagères."

Mlle. Mathilde looked her future in the face. She knew that at any time she might have to earn her living, and determined to forestall the occasion. She took a few pupils, was never without a crochet needle in her hands, and was moreover the good fairy of many a household in Paris, and the "survivante" of all her friends' children. A hundred doors would have opened to her if she had ever been in need of a home.

Dogs shared with the children the affections of her heart. In the year of the siege she was living at the top of a block of flats in one of the shelled quarters of Paris; she never went down into the basement, as did all the other "locataires"; for one thing she was fearless, and for another, she did not want too many people to know what she was harboring under the eaves. A friend who had left Paris had left Mlle. Mathilde a beloved Tontout to care for. She shared with him a large part of her rations, and, during the siege, Paris was reduced to a rat diet, no dog was safe in the streets. And so Mlle. Mathilde shut the door of the sixième on herself and her dog. Such was her record in l'année terrible.

A Labor of Love

The other day the notice of an English translation of the "Chanson de Roland" caught my attention at a bookstall, and it recalled a piece of patient toil on the part of Mlle. Mathilde, the fruits of which I still possess. It is a folio manuscript, its many sheets tied together with a faded bit of blue ribbon. I had failed to get hold of a copy of the chanson in London, and had written to Mlle. Mathilde to ask her to see if she could get one at a French publisher's.

She searched the bookshops in vain, and applying to a friend of hers, a bibliothécaire, she was informed that it had been published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and that the revue in question was obtainable within the precincts of the Bibliothèque Nationale, where she could make a copy of the chanson if she wished. I knew nothing of the results of her search until one day I received a large envelope with the Paris postmark. It contained a letter and manuscript. The letter apologized for delay, but here was the chanson, and it had been a joy to her to copy it. Here indeed, was the chanson! Seventy-five sheets of thin foolscap covered with a neat, flowing hand. Not a blot, not an erasure!

That is many years ago, but this new translation of this Hastings battle song has brought my treasured manuscript out of its folder. It is pleasant to think of the scribe reaping the reward of many labors in the sunny leisure of southern France—sitting possibly on the Promenade des Anglais with a crochet needle in her hand, and those blue cornflowers in her hat.

A COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON THE CACTUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—A remarkable botanical publication has been issued by the Carnegie Institution on "The

Cactus," with N. L. Button and J. N. Rose named as authors or compilers. It is the first of four volumes, for which the research needed has cost \$60,000 and for which the printing will cost \$50,000 more. In the first volume, eight pages are covered by the indexing of the opuntia, alone, this instance possibly serving to show the work's scope and near approach to completeness. The plan has been incubating since 1904 and appears to have been given form in 1911 by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, now director of the Carnegie Desert Laboratory, near Tucson. Study was started the following year and special expeditions were sent to European botanical gardens and into South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. Arizona was covered by Dr. MacDougal and associates, with some contributions from Dr. Richard A. Kunze of Phoenix, an authority on the cactus. There are hundreds of drawings and scores of plates illustrating plants, and their vivid and beautiful blossoming, in natural colors.

The publication especially is welcomed locally as bridging a gap. Arizona heretofore has been left with only fragmentary publications concerning her botanical features, while much has been written by botanists on the plants of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast sections. The best descriptions of the desert flora of the American southwest heretofore, have been found in the technical reports of natural scientists who accompanied the Emory Boundary Survey, and the several railroad surveys across New Mexico and Arizona.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I saw her standing on the doorstep one late August afternoon"

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Desirability and the Immigrant

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an editorial of The Christian Science Monitor of January 20, 1920, some present political unrest is traced to the change in the trend of our immigration since the last decade of the last century. The Christian Science Monitor characterized it: "The millions that have been pouring into the country have been, truly, of an alien sort." They brought with them no such capacity or readiness to absorb the American idea as those of the earlier flow." At this time there was a shift in immigration from the "old" to the "new"—and has very generally been assumed that the "new" immigration was of an inferior sort.

In so far as this assumption is based on opinion, it is a difficult one either to establish or to refute. But in so far as it has a fact basis, it probably goes back to the conclusion drawn by the United States Immigration Commission. Its report apparently established the fact that these new immigrants were more illiterate, less likely to learn English, lived in segregated districts, were less inclined to become citizens, brought lower standards of living. The conclusion was therefore drawn that they had "no such capacity or readiness to absorb the American idea."

I wonder if these conclusions were justified? The comparisons the report makes between the "old" and "new" immigration are in some cases invalid. In ability to speak English, as well as length of time to become naturalized, the group of older races which have been in this country some time is compared with the newer ones which have landed more recently. As is to be expected, the older ones make a better showing when length of residence as a factor is eliminated. There is little difference either in ability to learn English or readiness to become naturalized between the old and new immigration. Differences in these respects are not due to innate ability.

According to 1910 census figures, the immigrant will learn English more quickly if he lives in an urban community than in a rural, and in a large city than in a small one. Segregation in city is not so detrimental to his ability to be assimilated as it would at first appear.

Illiteracy is another count on which we too easily condemn the newer immigrants. A fact that is commonly overlooked in connection with illiteracy is that though the "new" immigrants come from countries with a higher per cent of illiteracy, the immigrants who come are not illiterate in such proportions. The per cent of illiterate admissions for most races is lower than the per cent in the mother country. That is, we are getting the more literate members of the population of these nations. Further study of the relative desirability of the older and new immigrants may bring out important

facts. At any rate, the case for the greater capacity of the older races does not seem established.

In the comparisons based more on imponderable evidence, I wonder who can readily say what people come to our shores with greater gifts. Is the Russian, Rumanian, Bohemian, or Pole who has known oppression, or the Russian who has a less active, interested, participating member of this commonwealth for a better spirit than that which wrote the banner carried by a large number of Tschoslovaks in a Liberty loan parade? We are Americans through and through, by the spirit of our own nation.

The story has recently been told of a judge who asked a young Italian why he thought he would make a good American. The answer was prompt and clear, "Because I was a good Italian." Can we afford to label this newest element "inferior" and make the task of fusing native and foreigner the more difficult? Indifference to the problem is not the solution; but is exclusion based on questionable assumptions the answer? (Signed) ADELE MCKINNEY, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City, January 28, 1920.

ON CERTAIN EXOTIC DRAMA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the strangest forms that sentimental romance has ever taken upon itself is to be found in the popular American plays with a Chinese setting. Sometimes these plays are laid wholly in China, but more often the preference is given to an American-Chinese background either of the Asiatic colony of New York or of San Francisco. The reason for this selection of this material is quite obvious. Color and costume, together with a haze of mystery which is supposed to envelop everything oriental, are temptations which neither pseudo-romance nor melodrama can easily resist. In execution the formula appears quite simple, and the results from a box-office point of view certain.

There is really no reason to object to these plays, for they make little or no pretense to be anything but improbable stories told in picturesque fashion. The wonder lies wholly in the fact that the public likes them. Such plots do not lend themselves to a true interpretation of life and their appeal to the imagination would not seem to bear analysis, for their improbability is so great that even theatrical illusion becomes difficult to inspire. Yet apparently the public does accept them as pleasant creatures of the fancy.

The Plot

For plot, all that is needed is a sympathetic American hero, a Chinese villain with a gang of tong men at his beck, the heroine, who may be Chinese or American, or a supposed Chinese girl, as in "East is West," and a Chinese friend who is a Confucius-like sage. Stage details include lanterns, moonlight, a river, sometimes a boat, a joss or idol, and one or two revolvers. Mix these well and give all the Chinese characters except the villain western sentimental theories about "love" and the thing is done. Anything so childish in imagination could seem beyond the pale, and yet Mr. Belasco and Mr. Shuman, to name only two fanatics of Chinoideries, have found in this material the rainbow's end.

Of course, a great deal depends upon the carrying power of the leading actress. "East is West" without the fascinating charm of Miss Fay Bainter's Ming Toy is unthinkable. Much the same may be said of Miss Lenore Ulric in "The Son-Daughter." One may, it is true, surrender one's logic to the personalities of these ladies while they hold the stage, but there are nevertheless dreary moments in these plays when the plot is thickening, but which, however, the audience accepts with equal joy. Here lies the real marvel, why does the public accept these stories?

Details of Production

One reason is that added to the skill of the leading actress is to be found in these plays an exhaustive attention to the details of the production. Costume and coloring are elaborate and expensive. Music, Chinese music to be sure, but music which the audience is led to think is Chinese, and the suggestion of unplumbed depths of oriental craft and cunning are superimposed upon the work of the text. The audience is made to believe that one of the secret portals of life has been opened for it and that it is privileged to gaze within. Broadway, which is really under no error concerning itself, sums the whole thing up in one expressive word—"bunk."

In the theater "bunk" is well tried and well tested emotional material which experience has proved to be effective on the stage. It confessedly has nothing to do with life or with true character depiction. It is a creation of the theater pure and simple. The skilled stage manager can conjure "bunk" from a manuscript as an illusionist takes rabbits from a top hat.

The only reason for this protest against "bunk" is that equal skill and knowledge of the theater which "bunk" demands would yield equally good dramatic art. Furthermore, as the public has recently shown, it will pay as much to see good drama as it will for "bunk." That it does not always discriminate between the two is true, yet it is no more difficult to produce one than the other. Any of these Chinese plays requires a great effort of thought and expenditure of time. The "bunk" in it may be highly perfected. Equal labor and thought would give us dramatic art, a knowledge of which is necessary before "bunk" becomes possible. The reminder would seem to lie in the hands of the producers. The higher ideals of their art and a higher sense of responsibility would enable them to turn their "bunk" into art and at the same time would not diminish their financial receipts.

THE SANDALWOOD CARVING OF INDIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the artistic handicrafts indigenous to India perhaps there is none more essentially her own than that of sandalwood carving. The origin of the craft is lost in the obscurity of ages, but it is thought to be at least as ancient as her temple architecture. It seems certain that the elaborate and intricate detail of her temples, wrought in stone and thus happily preserved to us, may be taken as evidence that Indian architecture was originally entirely of wood. And although this does not argue necessarily for the use of sandalwood in these early times, yet it is unlikely that so choice a wood as this is should have been neglected.

For ages, until the middle of the eighteenth century, in fact, India was the only known habitat of the sandalwood tree, and although it had been from ancient times exported to China, Egypt, and Persia for the sake of its essential oils, yet the sandalwood carvers had no competitors and practiced their craft in undisturbed serenity. That this lack of healthy competition has proved not altogether an unmixed blessing is shown by the fact that at the present day they are as a class apathetic to a degree.

From an economic point of view, it must be admitted, the industry is an insignificant one; and were it not for the outstanding excellence of occasional examples of their work it would scarcely merit more than passing attention.

A Suitable Medium

After ivory, sandalwood is without doubt one of the most suitable mediums for the display of delicate and ingenious carving. In comparison with ivory it is easily manipulated and has, with the best wood, a richness of tone and perfume which enhances its artistic value. Consequently, although expensive and a state monopoly, so that every tree is considered to be state property and may not be cut down without due authority, it is yet one of the most popular and tasteful of materials for carving into articles of use and ornament.

One sees all kinds of alleged sandalwood carving in the bazaars. The quaint little shops that sell fancy goods—their number is legion—are always well supplied with a variety of little gods in horseshoe-shaped shrines, as well as knockknacks such as watch stands, picture frames, pencil boxes, and paper knives. A great deal is second rate, both in design and execution, while not a little is mere rubbish in any artistic sense. Well-carved cabinets and more pretentious productions are mostly made to order for patrons and are seldom seen in the open market. But now and again one may come across a quite superior piece, a real gem, that is worth acquiring, after that period of bargaining which is as the breath of life to the Indian merchant.

One may tell the best sandalwood by its depth of color combined with height of perfume. The white and paler varieties are of little value and are not used for the best work. The nearer the root and heart of the tree, the deeper the color and higher the aroma and therefore the greater its value. When wood of this quality is richly carved in bold relief, with that depth of undercut which is characteristic of the best Mysore work, and exquisitely finished without filing, the result is most gratifying.

The Craftsman Few

All well executed sandalwood work costs a good deal even in India, although the actual carver may only get about 10 or 12 annas a square inch for his work. This is due to the fact that the number of first-rate craftsmen is extremely small and likely to remain so as a result of the conservative trade-guild or caste system under which he labors. No one outside the caste may be admitted thereto, and not by any means all who are born into it adopt the traditional occupation as a means of livelihood. Moreover the cheap and common stuff

which has been referred to, occupies most. It is easily turned out—even by the children—and sells readily. Therefore it has the attraction which is fatal to better effort, it pays! Nevertheless good carving is executed in many districts of India, notably in the Madras and Bombay presidencies and in the Mysore State, whence it finds its way into most of the markets of India. In Madras the chief centers are Travancore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tirupate, and Coimbatore; in the western presidency, Kanara, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bombay; in Mysore, Sorab, and Sagar.

The Carving of Mysore

For delicacy of execution and cleverness in design the carvers of Mysore State hold premier place. This has been attributed to the fact that the Shimoga Taluk is favorable to the growth of the sandalwood tree, (the best soil is a stony one) and also to the fact that the famous temples Halibid and Belagavi are not far away. The inference is that the excellent sculptural motives of these celebrated shrines have fostered the taste for good and elaborate work.

The carving of Mysore is in high relief, often pierced, with designs of mythological figures surrounded with delicate foliage and flowers. The Sarat and Bombay work on the other hand is in low relief, not so delicate, and consists for the most part of foliated ornament. The settlement at Kanara is an offshoot from the Mysore caste of Gudiya. Their work is in high relief and not unlike that from the Shimoga Taluk but not so good.

The Gudiya of Mysore are a mere handful of hereditary carvers who, according to their own tradition, are descended from the ancient temple sculptors of Gaur. At the present time they number at the most about three dozen workers,—about eight families, two or three in Sagar and perhaps six in Sorab.

AN ANCIENT LONDON CHURCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In a narrow passage running between Fetter Lane and Great New Street—in the heart of the printing world—known as Nevill's Court, one of the few thoroughfares in the City of London retaining most of its Old World features, with long front gardens, stands one of the oldest, if not, indeed, the oldest, Protestant places-of-worship in the metropolis.

Tradition runs that in the days of Queen Mary it was a carpenter's yard, where, in the saw-pit, some of the persecuted Protestants met nightly for prayer and religious conversation. Later, in the days of Elizabeth, permission was sought and obtained to build a place-of-worship there—a wooden structure, which gave place shortly afterward to a brick building. The building has been the home of more than one denomination. According to the first historical record, in the year 1662, it was the property of a clergyman who refused to sign the declaration demanded by the Act of Uniformity. It was one of the eight "conventicles," existing in London, brought into requisition "for the celebration of divine worship by orthodox ministers appointed by the Bishop of London," when the Great Fire destroyed so many of the city churches. After this, it came into occupation by the Independents, one of whose ministers inaugurated a service at 5 o'clock every Sunday morning, specially for the servant girls of the neighborhood.

Church Burned by Mob

Thomas Bradbury, the most famous divine of his period, was minister here for 20 years. The Sacheverell riots took place during his ministry, when the church was set on fire by the mob and had to be rebuilt. Bradbury claimed to have made the first public announcement of the passing away of Queen Anne, and the accession of the House of Brunswick, which he was enabled to do by arrangement with Burnet.

In 1740 the building came into the possession of the Moravians, by whom it has since been retained, although it was not until 1742 that the London

congregation of the Moravian church came into being. The term "Moravian" is really a nickname, in the same way as "Methodist" was originally, and even as the term "Christian" is first applied to the dwellers at Antioch, who endeavored to shape their lives in accordance with the teaching of Jesus the Christ.

The first recorded minister of the Moravian congregation was John Gambold, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a great friend of the Wesley family, who was appointed minister in 1744. He was the first Englishman to receive Moravian ordination; afterward he was consecrated bishop.

Many Alterations Made

In 1748, on the expiration of the lease, the church was rebuilt. The work was done very quickly—more quickly in those days than the present—for the old meetinghouse was only closed in April of that year and the new chapel was opened on the 26th of June of the same year, many of the old features and fittings, however, being retained. Since that date many alterations have been made. The pulpit, a quaint "double-decker," was formerly entered from the rear. Now it is entered from a flight of steps in the chapel.

The boundary line dividing the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, from that of St. Dunstan's in the west, passes just in front of the pulpit, so that the minister preaches in one parish to a congregation sitting in another. In the olden days, when it was the custom to "beat the bounds," the boy to whom the task was intrusted had to enter the chapel through a window. In 1777, the Moravians secured a lease for 400 years, of the chapel and the adjoining premises.

In 1780, during the Gordon Riots, the chapel was in danger of being fired by the mob, who were under the false impression that the Moravians were Roman Catholics, a mistake which Longfellow also made when he wrote his "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," for monks and nuns are unknown to Moravians. When all danger on this score was past, the people in the neighborhood brought their furniture, plate, and valuables and stored them in the chapel for safety.

Organ Built in 1796

The chapel is a quaintly built, square structure, with a gallery running round three sides, the south side of which stands well away from the outer wall. In the west gallery, facing the minister, is an organ, built in 1796, and repaired again in 1845 and 1889, but which retains still many of its original parts. In the vestibule is a "nursery," where, at one time, the little children belonging to the members of the congregation were kept and entertained during the service, so as not to disturb the worshippers.

In 1892 it was deemed advisable to secure professional advice as to the safety of the structure. As a result it became necessary to brace the walls, the architects reporting that if this were done the chapel would stand good for another 20 years. That period has long expired, but the structure, strengthened again by tie-rods in 1904, still stands, and although, owing to removals, the congregation has become greatly thinned, yet a remnant still assemble here Sunday by Sunday to worship in the same way as the founders of this, the first Protestant denomination which was established prior to the Reformation.

Adjoining the chapel are the executive offices of the Moravian Church of England, halls for Dorcas meetings, and the offices of the Moravian Missions, and large warehouses containing piles of missionary literature, for the two outstanding features of Moravians throughout their history have been missions and schools.

THE SCARLET PEZIZA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the varied flora that the winter has brought to us, it is doubtful if any is more dainty or wonderful than the elegant little cup-fungus known as the scarlet peziza, which for some weeks now has been offering up its tiny goblets of richest carmine along the copple footway and in the hazel-covers, it delights most to grow upon the decaying and dead branches of hazels and brambles, and the first you see of it is a small, whitish, club-shaped column, that would scarcely attract your notice at all, if you knew not what it held there in embryo; but a few days later the swollen summit opens, and then, like a burst of sun through April clouds, a brilliant carmine hue shines forth from beneath the drab exterior, and the column changes its form until a crimson-lined cup of the size of a thimble, or maybe larger, has taken its place, a transformation so little expected that it leaves one always wondering how the change could have been brought about.

As the days run along, the goblet broadens in shape and increases in size, until soon on a bright sunny morning its tiny frame has reached the heyday of its life, for, born in the cold stillness of a winter's day, it is destined to pass hence without one ray from the warm sun of spring. And yet it is not insensitive to the play of sunbeams, for the lightest touch in the morning sun just now will cause it to fling forth its precious freight of spores, as a tiny cloud of smoke, spreading for barely a single moment above the crimson cup, disappears you know not where, as suddenly and as mysteriously as it came. Even your very footfall seems often to be all that is needed to bring about the rupture of those delicate tissues, which hold the dust wherein lie hidden the peziza of another year, for puffs of a myriad spores issue forth at the least disturbance of the surrounding matter as you approach, and you are left amazed at the fact that, though their extreme minuteness renders it quite impossible for your eye to follow them, they should yet be present in such incalculable numbers as to be visible at all.

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GREEK CLAIMS
IN ASIA MINOR

These Are Limited to Western Coast, Which Writer Claims Has Played Greater Part in History Than Athens or Sparta

The following article has been specially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the League of the Friends of Greece in America.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Of all the provinces Greece has claimed before the Paris Conference, the one to which the Greeks in general, and Mr. Venizelos in particular, attached greater importance, was western Asia Minor.

The claims to the Dodecanese and northern Epirus are based solely on national feeling. These lands are poor and sparsely inhabited (118,000 and 200,000, respectively). Greece cannot concede that these regions—where not a single Italian was born, and which gave to Greece so many distinguished men, including Mr. Roussos, the present Greek Minister to the United States, should remain under Italian control. But Greece cannot expect from their liberation any substantial increase of wealth and power.

Very different is, of course, the case of the vilayet of Adrianople which counts many hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, which is potentially rich and is, moreover, of far-reaching political importance because its passing into foreign hands will mean the cutting of Hellenism in two.

But great as the significance of the vilayet of Adrianople is, the possibilities involved in its liberation are small compared with the advantages which Greece will derive from western Asia Minor. This is one of the richest coasts of the Mediterranean, and its population, under a Christian government, may easily reach three or four millions.

Since the term Asia Minor is used in many different senses, it is necessary to explain what is exactly the nature of the Greek claims. The Greeks in Asia Minor are divided into three groups.

The Greeks of the Interior

The Greeks of the interior are in no way a negligible quantity. They are about, and probably above, 500,000 souls. The bulk of them are to be found in ancient Cappadocia.

(See R. M. Dawkins, "Modern Greek in Asia Minor, A Study of the Dialects of SMIL, Cappadocia, and Phrygia," (Cambridge, 1916). A standard work.)

Cesarea, the capital of this province, was, during the Byzantine times, one of the greatest intellectual centers of the world. Thence came Saint Basil and Saint Gregory of Nazianze, the famous fathers of the church, who with Saint John, are known to the Greek world as the three hierarchs, and are the patrons of Greek scholastic institutions, including the University of Athens. Eight centuries of Seljuk or Turkish rule did not prevent sufficient to extinguish the love of the Cappadocians for letters. The cleverness and industry of the students from the interior of Asia Minor is proverbial in the schools of Constantinople and the University of Athens which, indeed, count among their more distinguished professors a countryman of theirs, the historian Pavlos Cavallides.

(Even the American universities begin to know something about the rare qualities of young Cappadocians. Columbia University has printed a thesis of 550 pages on the "Moslem Theories of Finance," written by Dr. N. P. Agnides, himself a native of Bigda (west of Cesarea).)

Still more noticeable is the scholastic movement on the spot. A Frenchman, Mr. Alaux, who has lived in the interior of Asia Minor, and has described in his book, "Le Declin de l'Hellenisme," the persecution of the Greeks, devotes many an admiring page to the schools of Cappadocia. The one at which he marvels especially is the High School of the Convent of Saint John Prodrome, which "though at three days' carriage drive from the nearest railway station can easily rival any European college." This, may it be repeated, in a land where Moslems—either Seljuks or Turks—are supreme for eight centuries.

It is evident that these 500,000 central Micrasians, who excel also in commerce and banking, would be for the Greek Kingdom a most valuable asset. But as Greece's claims are based on the "principle of self-determination," and as these Greeks of the interior are scattered in the midst of Moslem majorities, they will remain under the rule of the Sultan.

One may, however, foresee with a degree of certitude that once western Asia Minor is in Greek hands, many Hellenes of the interior will migrate toward the coast, while some Turks of the coast will migrate toward the interior. So that in the near future, the intermingling of races—which is at present the chief difficulty—will lose much of its acuity.

The Greeks of Pontus

The attitude of Greece at the Peace Conference on the question of the Pontus is a great evidence of Mr. Venizelos' moderation. He might have claimed the coast of the Black Sea, as well as that of the Aegean. He might at least have insisted on the resurrection of the independent state of Trebizond; which, founded in 1205, when the Crusaders took Constantinople, survived the Byzantine Empire. He preferred to help the new Armenian State and to establish a permanent bond of cooperation between Armenians and Greeks. He has not, however, neglected the interests of the Hellenic race, as the Greeks of Pontus, being united with Armenians, under the form of a federal state, will

be able to maintain and develop their national entity.

Thus, the claims of the Greeks are limited to the western coast. And it would be difficult to find any arguments to discredit them.

To begin with, these regions have played a greater part in Greek history than Athens or Sparta. They have been the cradle of Greek poetry, Greek philosophy, Greek history, Greek art, and Greek science. It is here that Homer, Thales, of Miletus, Herodotus, Appellus, and Hippocrates were born. When the Persians were defeated by Alexander, these provinces reasserted their old importance. Pergamon became the rival of Alexandria. When Christianity conquered paganism, it was on this coast that it found the most important Greek centers. That is why the great synods of the church took place, not in Athens or Sparta, but in Nicæa and Ephesus. During the whole Byzantine Empire, Asia Minor was the chief pillar of the State. It provided its great dynasties, the greatest part of its army and fleet, the architect of St. Sophia, its best theologians, historians, and writers. After the disaster of 1204, it is here that the Lascaris and the Paleologues were able to reconstitute the empire.

Under the Turkish rule, Asia Minor, better even than Constantinople, was able to preserve the cult of Greek letters. It is in Smyrna that Adamantios Korais, the father of modern Greek literature, was born. And when Firmin-Dido visited, in 1919, the Greek lands, the principal centers of letters were Kydonia, or Aivali. Even after the new Greek Kingdom was founded, Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," visiting the East, about 1840, declared Smyrna "the chief town and capital of the Greek race."

Greeks Rights Not Merely Historic

But the rights of Greece are not merely of a historic nature. It has been pointed out that Mr. Venizelos does not claim the lands that "have been Greek," but those that "are still" Greek. This is the case with western Asia Minor, with its 812,586 Greeks and their 454 Greek schools attended by 75,149 pupils. The superiority of the Greek element over the Turkish is general. It has been insisted upon by Talaat Pasha, Minister of the Interior of Turkey, in a circular prompting the local authority to take measures against the Greeks.

(This extraordinary document, translated in the "Temps" of Paris, July 29, 1916, begins with these words: "In Greece who constitute the majority in your province.")

In certain districts it is most striking. For instance, in the Province of Smyrna, where there are 449,044 Greeks, as against 219,494 Turks. That is why the Turks call Smyrna the "infidel city." Guisour ism. This superiority would have been still greater if so many Greeks had not been forced to emigrate and if the Turks had not settled their mohadjirs (refugees) from the Caucasus, Crete, Bosnia, Macedonia, and so forth. But this preponderance of the Greeks rests not only in quantity, but also in quality. (Mr. Felix Sartiaux has in his exhaustive lectures on Asia Minor, very carefully worked out these points. He gives information about the poets and scholars born in Asia Minor since 1830. Shows the antiquity and importance of Greek schools and philanthropic institutions, and remarks that the only public library to be found in ancient Ionia is the very rich and very old library of the Greek College in Smyrna.)

Besides every manifestation of intellectual life, most of the trade is in the hands of the Greeks.

Industrial Enterprise in Greek Hands

Dr. Alfred Philippson writes in his famous work "Reisen und Forschungen in Kleinasien," Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1910-1915, about the Province of Aidin:

"The commercial and industrial enterprises on a large scale are all in the hands of the Greeks. Here the Greeks have established dyeing plants, cotton mills, and cultivate intensely the plain watered by the Meander, a plain very rich in olive trees, vineyards and cereals. Numerous villages are tsifks or manors. They belong to wealthy Turk landowners who live on the labor of Greeks from Zagoria (Epirus). As to the bulk of the Turkish population, it is very poor, and occupation is tending flocks. But the life and the very existence of the region is in the hands of the Greeks."

(Part II, page 95.)

And again Dr. Philippson writes: "The Greeks, very strong commercially, little by little come into possession of Turkish villages, while the Turks abandon them and go into the interior. The Greek population, more and more numerous, can no longer be accommodated in the large towns and scatter themselves in the plains, in the valleys, and in the adjacent hills; they found villages, colonize, civilize, and infiltrate everywhere where there is work and an opportunity to employ their energy, their activity and their intelligence. In this way this region, so rich in ruins, has seen itself suddenly repopulated and resurrected."

It must be observed that the economic superiority of Hellenism is so much more to be valued as, in place of having been promoted, it has been combated by the Turks. It is needless to remind one of the long boycotts from which Hellenism has had to suffer; but one may note that in the appeals of the Turkish committee on boycotts, the fact is insisted upon that even in Turkish quarters, the majority of the shops are Greek.

It has been sometimes contended that the Turk, though inferior to the Greek in every other respect, is the better agriculturist. But the very contrary is true. An unquestionable weakness, Lord Carlisle testifies that the great Moslem landowners prefer Greek agriculturists to their coreligionists, though they pay the Greeks three times more. His testimony is supported by more authorities, British, as Major Wilson; French, as Gaston des Champs; Ybes Guyet, Felix Sartiaux, Philippson and Dietrich.

CANADIAN TARIFF
ISSUES DISCUSSED

Arthur Meighen and T. A. Crerar Speak in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Same Evening—Canada Said to Be Well Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The leaders of two political parties spoke here on Wednesday. These were the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, former Minister of Agriculture. The former is regarded as a likely successor to Sir Robert L. Borden, as leader of the Union Government and Prime Minister of Canada. He addressed members of the Board of Trade and the Retail Merchants Association to the number of nearly 500. The latter, a colleague of Mr. Meighen in the Union Government, addressed the Single Tax League, on "The Farmers Movement." He is the recognized leader of the Farmers Party and bolted from the Union Government on the tariff question, the farmers standing for free trade intercourse. His audience numbered about 200.

Mr. Meighen declared that the Union Government had carried on without any party organization, having been delegated by the country to carry on the war. It had against it the old Liberal Party, highly organized and fighting on party lines, and now it was confronted by a new party, the Farmers Party "breathing threatenings and slaughter." The latter's program, he said, seemed to be to attack the enemies of the Union Party with words and the Union Party itself with words and votes.

Comparison of Conditions

He went on to compare conditions in Canada with those in other countries, showing that financially and otherwise in its peaceful pursuits, Canada was as well favored as the best, and more so than most countries. Regarding the tariff Mr. Meighen said:

"I am not in favor of free trade. I believe in a moderate tariff for the purposes of revenue, especially at this time, a tariff, which will assure the maintenance and extension of Canadian industry, the retention of Canadian workmen, and the growth of the Canadian Nation."

"I believe that a policy whose principle is free trade would be a false policy for Canada and flagrantly false at this time."

Competition Under Fair Conditions

"I believe in foreign competition under fair conditions, likewise home competition under fair conditions. It is a matter for inquiry as to what the consequence of lower duties or no duties at all will be. Every class should be heard in that inquiry. Such an inquiry is now underway and will be thoroughly conducted and complete."

"With existing exchange conditions against Canadian currency, he said he could not understand anyone agitating for tariff changes which would make conditions worse. He reiterated previous statements that Canada would in no way accept a lowered status in the League of Nations, no matter what pressure might be brought to bear, and expressed regret that it was the good neighbors in the United States who were calling Canada's status into question."

Mr. Crerar attacked the tariff as an added burden on the worker and the farmer, developing the natural resources of the country by adding to their costs for the necessities of existence in greater measure than for any other class of the community.

RUSSIA SAID TO BE
UNDER 1000 DESPOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Count Ilya Tolstoy, in an address here before the Business and Professional Women's Club, declared that Russia was now controlled by a thousand despots under the Bolshevik rule as compared with one despot under the regime of the Tsar. He said:

"Bolshevism has resulted in placing the government under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which comprises the lowest elements of the country. The fundamental ideals of the Bolsheviks are of the highest order but their methods are criminal and no government based upon violence as the Bolshevik government is based, can live."

"The first time the Allies really aided the Bolsheviks was when they raised the blockade. We do not know what will happen as the result of lifting the blockade; we must not let ourselves think. We must keep in mind the thought that it was the right thing to do. If a country is hungry and in distress it is our duty to aid her and feed her. The results of lifting the blockade will certainly be good."

WRITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Wraps have been issued for the holding of federal by-elections in the three vacant constituencies of Kamouraska, the St. James division of Montreal, and Temiscaming, Ontario. Polling day has been fixed for April 7. Kamouraska is a Liberal seat left vacant by the retirement of Ernest Lapointe to run in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's former county of Est Quebec. St. James was formerly held by Louis Lapointe, Liberal, and Temiscaming was held by the Hon. Frank Cochrane, former Minister of Railways. It is anticipated that the government will contest all three seats, and will probably seek to secure French Canadian representation in the Cabinet through one of the Quebec seats.

SALE OF GERMAN
SHIPS ENJOINED

Washington Court Finds Shipping Board Lacks Authority to Dispose of Vessels—Method of Fixing Values Is Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday announced that a temporary injunction would be granted restraining the United States Shipping Board from disposing of the ships taken over from the Germans.

"After a careful examination of the statutes," said Justice Bailey, "I am of the opinion that they do not show an intention on the part of Congress to place in the President or in any of his appointees or subordinate agencies, or in the defendants, the power to sell the ships, and that no such power has been granted by Congress."

John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, announced that he recommended to the Department of Justice, which had charge of the case, an appeal be made from the injunction, contending that the language in the emergency shipping act gave the board the right to sell all ships, of whatever kind or from whatever source, and that the proclamation of the President based on that act left the question of the right to sell without doubt.

Commissioner Raymond B. Stevens, who again appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee, said he believed the same policy should be carried out in the sale of former enemy passenger ships as has been applied to the sale of cargo ships.

"If we can secure the fair value of the ships, they should be sold," he said. "If we cannot, they should be held by the government until they can either be sold at their real value or until Congress authorizes us as a matter of public policy to sell them below that price for the purpose of aiding the American merchant marine."

Mr. Stevens said that the bids offered showed that fair value had not been offered, adding that there is no market value for ships of this class and type, as they have not been bought and sold for six years. The proper method of ascertaining their value, he contended, should be cost of replacement minus a proper charge for depreciation.

The estimate of the board, Mr. Stevens said, indicate a present value of \$31,467,920. The cost of duplicating these ships is purely an estimate, and in his opinion is too low. Depreciation figured at 5 per cent would mean that in 20 years a ship would be worth nothing. Six of these ships are more than 20 years old, and very substantial bids were received for them. The Shipping Board has in most cases allowed only 2½ per cent for depreciation.

Mr. Stevens said that he thought the bidding had been honest and that the bids would not be materially increased if the negotiations were prolonged. He therefore was of the opinion that all bids should be rejected and that the board should put all ships in condition and have them operated.

Charles L. Potter of New York, of the United States Ship Operators Association, told the committee that none of the wooden ships built by the board during the war could be operated at a profit, that they nearly all leaked and should be sold, if anyone will buy them; otherwise they should be junked and set down as a war loss.

HEARING GIVEN ON
HEALTH MEASURES

Nine Bills Up Before Joint Committees of Massachusetts Legislature—Opposition to "Obnoxious Powers" Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Nine bills dealing with health questions were given a hearing yesterday before the joint committees of education and public health at the State House. A tenth bill, to which great opposition was expected, and which would provide for annual examination of children in the public schools, was withdrawn.

The one most under attack yesterday was a bill "for the promotion of health education in the public schools." This bill, which had the support of the State Commissioner of Education, would establish minimum rules and courses of instruction for the practice and teaching of health education in public and normal schools. It was contended in behalf of the bill that 47 per cent of men drafted were rejected for physical disqualifications.

Henry V. Cunningham, representing Roman Catholic interests, was the first speaker in opposition. He charged that the bill would create a central power which would deprive localities of rights they now possess; and that an office was created under the bill which might encroach upon moral relations between parent and child and educator and child. He objected to physical examination because it was made possible without knowledge or consent of the parents. The work of the twenty-sixth division in France, he contended, showed there was no need of the bill.

Large Financial Burden

Mgr. Michael J. Splaine said that the expression "physical health" was so elastic that it might give tremendous power. The bill gave obnoxious powers that ought never to be conferred. The bill was wrong in placing too much power in the hands of one central authority; it was wrong to ask so large a financial burden as would be required, and it contained too much of the military idea, whereas the proper function of education was to produce citizens, not soldiers.

The Roman Catholic opponents of the bill contended that draft statistics had no bearing on the matter, because the men rejected were mill workers, most of whom had never been through the schools. One of the bills provide for 60 minutes of physical education daily; that was one-fifth of the day devoted to physical training.

New Laws Not Needed, It Is Claimed

C. Augustus Norwood said that there were sufficient laws now on the statute books with reference to schools, and that no more were needed. It now costs more than \$40,000,000 a year to operate the schools for six hours a day, and to devote a large part of the school time to the purposes of the bill would mean a large expense. There were more economical ways of accomplishing the objects desired; there should be more playgrounds. The Junior Red Cross, he asserted, was designed to teach children about disease. California had a law providing that parents or guardians might refuse consent to medical examinations; North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and New Hampshire had legislation along the same line. The public should not be put under compulsion; results from voluntary effort were always preferable, and in any event he believed firmly that no medi-

cal procedure should be made compulsory.

H. B. Anderson said that statistics showed higher rates of fatalities in the army where medical control was complete than elsewhere. There were 30,000 doctors in the army, one for every 106 men.

John F. Jandria expressed the opinion that the proponents of the bill were for the most part persons who had no children and who were extremely solicitous of the children of others.

MENACE IS SEEN
IN SUPPRESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The slight interest taken in politics by the great mass of the country's citizenry is responsible for the presence of bosses in American political life, according to F. H. LaGuardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, speaking before the New York Electrical League. Mr. LaGuardia warned against curtailment of free speech and free press, and against the danger in racial antagonism, saying that it was not necessary to have been born in the United States to be 100 per cent American.

He thought that if the five Socialist assemblymen now under trial in Albany were to be illegally unseated, the Socialists, with the public sympathy stirred up by the demand for fair play, would be able to elect 10 assemblymen at the next election. If it should be found that they had committed treason during war time, then they and the officials who neglected to prosecute them should be tried together.

COMMUNIST OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Charles E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of America, was arrested here yesterday as he was boarding a train for Chicago. Mr. Ruthenberg, according to police, is out on \$15,000 bond awaiting trial on charges preferred by a special grand jury in New York of advocating the overthrow of the government by force. He is also under indictment in Illinois for violation of the state syndicalism act. Police from Chicago are expected to take him to that city.

MUSICIANS ASK MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Players in the Boston Symphony Orchestra have presented to the trustees of that organization demands for wage increases of approximately \$1000 a year each. There are about 80 members of the orchestra. The trustees, who are headed by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, say that there are no funds available at present for increasing salaries. It is said that the pay of the players averaged, for the year, only about \$35 a week. The orchestra is considered one of the finest in the world.

LAND GIVEN FOR FOOD CROPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—A number of large landowners are placing fertile land, well fenced, in the hands of the food controller. This land, cut into allotments of half an acre, an acre, or more, is then placed at the disposal of small cultivators, who have the right of it free of rent so long as they employ it to grow food crops.

MR. GERARD URGES
AID TO PRESIDENT

Support of Mr. Wilson and Ratification of League Would Help Save Europe From Forces of Imperialism, It Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Immediate ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations, followed by a general rallying, despite personal and partisan considerations, to the support of President Wilson in his opposition to the forces of reaction in European diplomacy, are considered to be requirements of plain justice by public men here who believe they see the full significance of the recent news concerning France and Armenia.

With particular reference to the Armenian situation, James W. Gerard, chairman of the American Committee on the Independence of Armenia, yesterday said that ratification of the covenant and support of the President would help at this eleventh hour to redeem the honor of the United States and save Europe from the consequences of the evil influence and deeds of the forces of greed and imperialism.

Mr. Gerard thinks that by allowing the Turks to stay in Europe the powers have compounded a crime, outraged the conscience of Christendom and betrayed the faith of suffering humanity. For five years, he points out, Great Britain and France exploited the suffering of Armenia, but now, taking advantage of the absence of the United States from Paris, they are reported to be planning to cut up Armenia as the spoils of war. In league with the Turks and the Kurds, they are casting lots for the garments of the victims of the Turks and Kurds.

Mr. Gerard calls attention to the fact that since the conclusion of the armistice, the Armenians have repeatedly asked the allied and associated powers either for protection or for necessary means for self-defense. But despite these appeals the help has not been forthcoming, and it is estimated that 200,000 Armenians have perished since the armistice, either by murder or from hunger. In common with other friends of Armenia here, Mr. Gerard holds that the loss of each and every Armenian was a plain act of murder and that the responsibility therefore belongs to those whose duty it was to prevent it.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING
QUESTION ARGUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Arguments on both sides of the question of daylight-saving were offered by agriculturists and labor representatives at the hearing on the Betts bill to repeal the Daylight-Saving Law. Officers of the state Grange and Dairymen's League said that daylight-saving had driven labor from the farms and was directly responsible for the high cost of food. James P. Holland, president of the state Federation of Labor, regarded daylight-saving as of great value to labor. W. A. Ferguson, chairman of the National Daylight Association, said that it had saved \$440,000,000 in light bills each summer.

In 1900
The Hook and Eye

In 1910
The Round Snap

In 1920, the New Shape
"Forget-me-not"

Try this wonderful improvement, the Harmony Snap Fastener with the Forget-me-not shape.

The new shape prevents snaps from slipping through the fingers; the needle can't possibly miss the large sewing eyelets; the rolled edges do not cut the thread; they are smaller and flatter on the fabric. Rust proof always.

They're our latest, greatest improvement in dress fasteners. 10 cents at your dealer. Federal Snap Fastener Corporation, 25-29 W. 31st Street, New York.

Harmony Forget-me-not Snaps

For several weeks I have been trying to give in condensed form much information about textiles and what happens to them when they are laundered either at home or in a public laundry.

Have I answered YOUR questions satisfactorily? Is there anything else YOU want to know?

Unless there is a demand for special textile information, I shall move on to another subject of equal importance.

Please write and tell me what questions YOU want answered next.

Curtains—

WHAT is the chief enemy of curtains? The sun. What does the sun do to them? It burns the fibre so that they crumble when they touch water.

The curtains in your south windows always go first. The lower parts go faster than the upper parts because the upper half is protected by a shade.

Many curtains are torn by the sheer weight of the applique flapping in the wind when the windows are open.

Dust and sunlight are the two arch enemies of curtains and there isn't anything you can do to prevent them from shortening the life of yours.

Oftentimes the upper parts will be almost as good as new when the lower parts are ready to crumble at the first washing in clear spring water.

Sometimes the overbleached conditions of the thread of which the curtain is made makes the destructive work of the sun and dust so much easier. Unfortunately there are no textile laws to protect you when buying curtains against imperceptible imperfections like overbleached threads.

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ELOQUENT PLEA FOR ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

Methodist Bishop at Meeting of Ulster Mission Says Destiny of World Is Largely in Hands of English-Speaking Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the delegation from Protestant churches of Ireland, who sail for home on February 26 after touring the United States and visiting Canada, are satisfied that they have succeeded in placing before the American people Ulster's side of the Irish question, as an offset to Sinn Féin propaganda. Though reports in a press that is not always inclined to tell both sides of a question would indicate that the delegation's meetings have caused much discord, the members say that the efforts to nullify their attempts to tell their side of Ireland's story have not been successful.

At every meeting they have emphasized the necessity for continued friendship between the United States and Great Britain and they have intimated that the whole Sinn Féin movement is in effect an attempt to establish a wedge between the two great English-speaking peoples.

Bishop Wilson's Plea for Unity

At none of his meetings was the cause of Anglo-Saxon unity pleaded more eloquently than in the speech delivered by Bishop Luther D. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church late on Wednesday night. And at its close the Rev. D. D. Irvine, commissioner for the Society for British and American Friendship, revealed the fact that Bishop Wilson had been working in close touch with the delegation and the society.

Bishop Wilson began by reviewing the war period as the time when the liberty-loving nations stopped that despotism which had fared forth shamelessly to assault the liberty of the world, a time when the very fabric of democracy for whose perpetuity Abraham Lincoln was pleading at Gettysburg, seemed to be trembling under the onslaught of might without right.

"We Americans sing, with you Britons, 'Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves,' but she rules the waves not as a rival, but as a sister of America. Washington himself was the flower of English ancestry, and that man upon whom he leaned most, Alexander Hamilton, came from one of the British isles of the West.

Britain's Work in War

"We can never forget what Britons did overseas during the war. Britain in every emergency of that war was ready to answer the call and stand in the very forefront of civilization for the destruction of despotism and the maintenance of human liberty. That was a contribution to the welfare of America itself. Had the line been broken, the next objective of despotism would have been the United States.

"The destiny of this world in respect of responsibility and, I think, of opportunity, is very largely in the hands of this English-speaking world of ours. It seems to me that Great Britain and the United States are bound together not only by those sacred adventures on the high fields of Flanders, but by the very hopes of humanity.

"These days, when suspicion seems to fill the air, when there are whisperings in corners and under cover of darkness on both sides of the water, it is all-essential that those who have the vision of the past and the future shall stand together resolutely. It is absolutely essential that we maintain our poise, not easily be affected by criticism, but maintain the forward look toward the strengthening of the Anglo-Saxon union.

"Wherever the voices are, if there shall come from your land or ours those who would seek to influence the United States against the integrity of the British Empire, every American, wherever he came from, must recognize that integrity as one of the sacred treasures of history, never to be jeopardized by the United States or any other country.

World Set for Unity

"The world is set for unity. The question of Great Britain's integrity is, so far as every principle of human government is concerned, a question that is domestic with Great Britain, and any interference of any organized body, city, state, or nation, with that integrity, is not only presumptuous, but absolutely improper and altogether incongruous. So far as I am concerned, I do not know that Ireland is a republic or has a president. Ireland is still a part of the British Empire. And on the other hand, no limit of the sovereignty of the United States could possibly accrue to the interest of Great Britain or the rest of the world. Each nation shall make its highest contribution to world unity if in each is preserved its national sense of honor and dignity, undiminished by any instrument fashioned anywhere.

"All the leaders in our public life do not see eye to eye, but neither under your flag nor ours can despotism or autocracy long endure. Let us remember that though there be mists and fog, and it may seem that one or another of us is tardy in coming to the help of humanity, above the fog and mists, the great stars are shining always, day and night.

"The future holds for us some greater good than humanity yet has shared, a world lifted to a new level and brought into a new day. We shall march toward that great consummation in harmony. When that day comes, our flags, which were together on the fields of Flanders, shall be together there."

STATE AID FOR TEACHERS

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Governor and Council have voted to appropriate

\$100,000 to aid towns of the State to increase the salaries of their school-teachers. According to the laws at the present time there is an equalization fund of \$50,000 administered by the state superintendent of public schools. This is distributed to towns that raise by taxation more than the average funds for school purposes. The sum authorized by the Governor and Council is virtually an addition to this equalization fund, so that the state superintendent of schools will have \$150,000 instead of \$50,000 to use in the year 1920.

LABOR'S VIEWS ON BUSINESS CONTROL

British Workers Demand More Say as to Actual Working Conditions Than They Have

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—A conference, attended by 300 representatives of working-class organizations, was held in London under the auspices of Ruskin College, to discuss, from the working-class standpoint, the question of "Trade Unions and Output."

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, presided, and said that they who were right up against the heart of industry knew the problems of output and how production affected the workers. He felt that by the manner in which those problems would be discussed by them they would give the lie to what had been said about Labor not being able to govern the country. They wished to try to find out what was at the back of the social disorder of which there was evidence. Superficially they seemed to be going backward instead of forward, as measured by the progress of human happiness. The industry with which he was personally connected was characteristic of existing industrial chaos. It betrayed no order or system, or well-defined plan, but was haphazard and reckless.

Interest in Output

J. T. Brownlie, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, speaking on "The Workers' Interest in Output," said that workmen were interested today in the apparent fact that if output were increased it would accentuate unemployment. But it did not necessarily follow if the output of the material requisites of life were increased in abundance that unemployment would follow any more than that reduction of output would solve the unemployment problem.

Why not have a shorter working day, he asked, with the same wages as before and with the same output produced by more men? Workmen were also concerned in regard to the control of industry. He personally stood for control of industry. The time had come when the workmen should have more control over the actual working conditions than they enjoyed today.

Responsibility for Unemployment

The responsibility for unemployment could be thrown entirely onto the shoulders of the employing classes who controlled and organized industry. If the necessary reserve of an industry must stand idle why should it suffer, and the risks of the industry be shifted on to the shoulders of the workers? Unemployment was often due to defective organization and, if the employers were to be paid for organizing skill, there was no great hardship in asking them to bear the losses involved by the lack of it.

It had been said that Labor was not fit to govern. When the time came for a Labor government to be in power there would be found men in the Labor movement who would come forward to assist in undertaking the great responsibilities and in administering the affairs of state, not in the interests of a dominant party, but in the interests of the people as a whole. He was anxious to hasten the advent of a Labor government, so that it could be proved to the world that those in the Labor movement were not unmindful of the important issues. They also wished to say to the workmen in France, Austria, Italy, Russia, and Germany that they were not unmindful of the claims of humanity.

Modern Methods Needed

Replying to a question, Mr. Brownlie said that it would be possible to increase the output of essential commodities without further taxing the physical energies of the workmen. It would be possible by the use of the most modern tools and the adoption of the most modern methods of workshop organization to increase the annual production and at the same time save much of the energy which was going to waste in consequence of obsolete tools and faulty workshop organization.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, in opening a discussion on the subject, said that it was idle to tell the British workman that if he produced more at this time he made things better for himself irrespective of what was taking place in other parts of the world and irrespective of what was produced. The strings of British industry were not pulled by the workers but by those who owned capital.

During the war there had been greater production in agriculture and in industry than ever before because all available Labor had been occupied in the production of commodities essential to the prosecution of the war. The charge against capitalism was that it did not produce, and that what was produced was badly distributed.

EMPLOYEES TO HAVE VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The trustees of the University of North Carolina have increased the salaries of all professors by \$350 a year, and those of associate and assistant professors \$250 a year. The salaries of instructors will be increased 10 per cent.

CHANGES MADE BY RUSSIAN SOVIETS

L. C. A. K. Martens Tells Senate Committee Suffrage Has been Extended and Censorship of the Press Is Now Abolished

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Many changes have been made in the original methods and laws of the Russian Soviet Government, Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, its agent in the United States, testified yesterday before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevik propaganda in the United States.

Among other things, he said, priests and clergymen can now vote, and press censorship has been abolished. Groups which criticize the Soviet are tolerated and allowed to maintain newspapers, he added.

Wade Ellis, counsel for the committee, questioned Mr. Martens on the basis of many documents and printed articles of Soviet leaders. Martens said objections against religion expressed by Soviet writers were personal, and that the only object of the Soviet Government was "to make religion free."

The witness admitted that after the Soviet Government had offered to stop revolutionary propaganda in the United States and other countries, Nicholas Lenin had written open letters urging revolt of the proletariat, and that the Third International at Moscow had urged destruction of all governments recognizing Capital.

International Revolution the Aim

"We have played for an international revolution," Mr. Lenin said in a recent speech on Russian foreign policies which Mr. Ellis read.

Mr. Martens said this was merely in reference to "existing social conditions."

"The working class in England and Italy," the witness said, "was won to opposition to plans for sending armies to Russia."

Mr. Ellis read a manifesto from the President of the Petrograd Soviet, addressed to "The Imperial Nations of the World," which said:

"With you, Messrs. Imperialists, we shall carry on conversation as we have done, behind every word, force." This was printed in the newspaper "Trud," and Mr. Martens indorsed the sentiment qualifiedly.

"When a majority is suppressed by a minority it has the right to use force," he said.

Meetings in United States

In attending meetings of the Communist Party in the United States, Mr. Martens said, he was "gaining sympathy for Russia," not encouraging revolution.

"We have come here to tell Comrade Martens that we have organized to take over this country just as the workers have taken over Russia," Mr. Ellis read from an address by Gregory Weinstein, now an employee of the Soviet agency, at one of the gatherings. Mr. Martens said he might have disavowed the statement if he had noticed it.

"I'm not responsible for what other people say at these meetings," Mr. Martens said.

"Do you intend to continue addressing and attending these meetings, where the overthrow of the government is advocated, by men under indictment or sentence for violating its laws?"

"I may. It depends on circumstances. My object was to reach the American people, as well as the government."

"Were any arrests made at meetings where you spoke?" William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, inquired.

"Never."

Mr. Martens will resume the stand tomorrow.

BASUTO CHIEFS' PETITION TO KING

King George Is Asked to See That Basutoland Is Not Incorporated Without Free Consent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The petition presented to the King by Basuto chiefs during their recent visit to England comprised the following three requests:

"A. That Your Majesty will represent, at such time and season as to Your Majesty's ministers shall seem fit, to the Government of the Union of South Africa, that the consent of Your Majesty to the incorporation of Basutoland into the Union of South Africa, when duly requested as in the Act of Union laid down, will not be given save and except, with the free consent of the Basuto Nation.

"B. That Your Majesty will consult the said petitioners and the Basuto Nation should any alteration of existing system be suggested, contemplated, or initiated, and that Your Majesty will keep the Basuto Nation informed upon these matters, in order that any possible unrest throughout the length and breadth of our land, Basutoland, may continue to be allayed by a cheerful and abiding confidence in Your Majesty's ministers.

"C. That in Your Majesty's own good time, Your Majesty will extend still further steps in the direction of self-government to the chiefs, headmen, and people of the Basuto Nation, in terms of the expressed wish of the late Chief Moshesh, when he sought the protection of the Government of Great Britain."

Lord Milner's Reply

In reply Lord Milner said: "Paramount Chief and Chiefs—I greet you. As you are aware, the petition of the Basutoland Council which you laid before the King at the audience which His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant you on Novem-

ber 7, was handed by His Majesty to me, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the command that I should give you His Majesty's reply before you left this country.

"You have already been informed by His Majesty how highly he appreciates the loyalty and devotion which the Basuto Nation regard His Majesty's throne and person, and you will doubtless convey His Majesty's kind and gracious words to the Basutoland Council on your return.

"I will now deal with the three prayers contained in the petition. "As regards the first two prayers I have to say that His Majesty's Government have not before them at present any proposal for the incorporation of Basutoland in the Union of South Africa, nor, so far as they are aware, is any such proposal likely to be made in the immediate future. If and when such a proposal is made, the people of Basutoland will be given due notice of it and will have a full opportunity of expressing their views. This is no new assurance. It is what has always been intended.

Basutos' Wishes to Be Considered

"When the South African Bill was before the House of Commons in 1909, an undertaking was given by His Majesty's Government that the wishes of the natives of the South African territories would be most carefully considered before any transfer took place, and there has never been any question of departing from that undertaking. Further, a pledge was given by His Majesty's Government to the House of Commons at the same time that the House would have the fullest opportunity of considering the matter before the transfer of the territories. That pledge also holds good. It will thus be seen that there can be no possibility of altering the present system except after consultation with the Basuto Nation and with their full knowledge.

"As regards the third prayer, I do not understand precisely what further steps in the direction of self-government the Basutoland Council has in mind, but if the council has any proposals to make for the improvement of the internal administration of the country, they have only to submit them to the resident commissioner. It needs no words of mine to assure you that they will then be most carefully considered by the High Commissioner and by His Majesty's Government. With greetings, I remain, your friend, MILNER."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

County Jails Are Being Emptied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Significant of the probable closing of many more jails than have already been shut up because of the effectiveness of prohibition, and of the consequent great saving to the people of the various counties through the fact that no longer will these institutions be drawing heavily upon public funds for maintenance, are the requests from sheriffs in Indiana that federal prisoners be sent to the county jails and penal farms, for they ask, "What's the use of county jails without prisoners?"

This was brought to light recently when Judge A. B. Anderson, in federal court, said that such proposals had come to him from some of the sheriffs. Judge Anderson in further referring to the enforcement of prohibition said that the country is better off as a result.

Not a Prisoner in the Dock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—A photograph of the police court, in session for the day's business, showing the judge, bailiff, clerk, prosecutor, and janitor—but not a prisoner, was recently shown in a local newspaper, with this statement: "There, fellow citizens, you have the reason liquor is not coming back." For the first three weeks of 1919, with saloons, the number of cases tried before the judge totaled 218. For the first three weeks in 1920, without saloons, the total number of cases tried was 19, a difference of 199, or a reduction of more than 91 per cent. A large monetary saving in police and court work is predicted.

Former Brewery Help to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio—The farmers in the region of Martins Ferry are manifesting much delight because the brewery property here which has been sold for \$250,000 is now to be used as a preserving factory, which will not only employ a large number of people but be a big help to the farming interests in the growing of fruits and vegetables.

Not an Arrest for Drunkenness

MAHONEY CITY, Pennsylvania—Not a single arrest for drunkenness was made in Mahoney City during the past month, according to the chief of police. This town formerly had more than 150 saloons. The present situation indicates a tremendous saving in court administration.

Dry Benefits Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LITTLE FALLS, New York—Prohibition is credited with the marked improvement in conditions here in recent months. The report of the chief of police shows only nine arrests during January, only one of which was for intoxication, as compared with far greater totals in previous years.

LARGER ALLOWANCE FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Education Committee has reported unanimously in favor of a bill which will raise the maximum monthly allowance of disabled service men undergoing government vocational training from \$80 to \$100.

STATE SAID TO BE FORMING IN RUSSIA

Observer Who Has Been Doing Relief Work There Condemns Bolsheviks and Thinks Separatist Movements Will Cease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. Thomas Whittemore, in charge of field work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund in so far as this country is concerned, spoke yesterday afternoon at the Copley Plaza Hotel on conditions in Russia, where he has been doing relief work since the war made abandonment of exploration temporarily necessary. Dr. Whittemore was confident that the eventual outcome in Russia will be the formation of a state which will have the full support of the Russian people.

Dr. Whittemore entered Odessa shortly after the first Bolshevik occupation. Jews were conservatively estimated to hold 75 per cent of the chief positions among the Bolsheviks. Bolshevik claims regarding improvement in educational conditions were not borne out, he said, by the facts. They had appropriated large sums of money which they printed in Odessa, but the children did not get the benefit.

Propaganda in 14 Languages

He found great quantities of Bolshevik propaganda in the propaganda headquarters at Odessa, in 14 languages. Some of it was addressed to allied soldiers, saying that they should return home rather than be the oppressors of the working people.

General Denikin, with whose army Dr. Whittemore cooperated and with whom he often talked, had failed because it "advanced too rapidly," and did not set up civil government. Denikin was surrounded by reactionaries, and there were also some Bolsheviks in his army. The Red Army was strong in possession of the resources of old Russia and of the imperial régime, and had with it two-thirds of the old general staff. Denikin also had failed to do anything about solving the land question, something that must be met before an army could advance far.

The peasants had seized the land, and now wanted some legalized ownership for what, Dr. Whittemore charged, they had stolen. Nevertheless they were bewildered by the impartial seizure of their stock by Bolsheviks, Denikin and Petlura, all in the name of "freedom for the peasants." The Bolsheviks had paid well, but the peasants were becoming suspicious of their money. However, Bolshevik propaganda was much more skillful than the other varieties; the Bolsheviks did not tax the peasants, and they imposed no government upon them. Therefore the peasants felt that they had rather profited by the advent of the Bolsheviks.

Development of Cooperatives

The cooperatives had developed rapidly during the war and even more rapidly under the revolution—at first

against soviet opposition, but later encouraged by the soviets. Dr. Whittemore thought cooperatives indicated only disruption, not organization, because they had arisen and developed in a time of distress. He thought raising the blockade would be a bad thing for the Bolsheviks, because they could no longer blame the Allies for certain conditions.

Germany and Russia were indispensable to each other, and had the greatest incentive to act in common. But the United States could furnish Russia what neither Germany nor any other European country would furnish, machinery to make things from products grown in Russia.

Dr. Whittemore spoke in strong disapproval of all Bolshevik activities, but felt that the formation of a real state was in progress. Separatist movements would soon cease, and the small states that have been formed would wish to rejoin Russia, in his opinion.

INTELLECTUAL AID FOR CHINA IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The commercial currents of the world are sweeping China since the war," said James H. Lewis of New York, speaking at the College of Secretarial Science of Boston University in the interests of the proposed establishment of a chair of business administration in the University of Nanking, China. "During the last year, 50 American companies were incorporated in Shanghai alone, which are to handle international business. France and England are developing the trade again that was left mainly in the hands of Japan during the war. All nations are centering their ambitions on the heart of China-Nanking.

"As the result of the 150,000 Chinese coolies who went to France to help in the fight for democracy, a new intellectual spirit is abroad in China. America, through the Peking University, which was built from the indemnity fund which was returned to China after the Boxer rebellion, awakened this spirit. Now the contact of China with the rest of the world during the war intensified the desire for intellectual progress.

"Two thousand Chinese students are in France today as a direct result of the war, and inside of three years, 10,000 Chinese yearly will be sent to France to study. America must have a hand in this awakening."

MAINE CENTENNIAL PLANS

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Governor and Council, after a session with the legislative committee and the executive committee of the Maine centennial celebration, voted to abandon the idea of a pageant at the celebration at Portland, but to make an historical film in connection with the motion-picture program. This picture would show the progress of the history of the State and show the State's industries, resources, and scenery. It was voted to expend the sum of \$50,000 for the celebration at Portland, of which the city of Portland will contribute \$25,000.

OLD PARTY VIEWS FOUND INADEQUATE

Committee of Forty-Eight, Feeling Proposals of Leaders Do Not Reach Causes of Unrest, Urges Immediate Economic Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The many recent proposals for platforms made by Republican and Democratic leaders do not reach down to the causes of the present state of unrest in the country, in the opinion of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the liberal group which has offered a platform of its own in an attempt to handle the real problems confronting the nation.

The committee sees proposals in plenty for continuation of the policy of repression to which the dominant groups in both old parties, they assert, are apparently committed. It also finds evidence which it considers sufficient to convince any but those who deliberately refuse to be convinced that the suppression of speech and assembly, attacks on minority groups and the general use of legalized violence can result only in feeding the flames that such methods are alleged to quench.

"We hear much blustering and bootless talk of jailing profiteers," says the committee. "Anyone who has lived in America this past year ought by now to be able to judge this empty threat at its true value. The Attorney-General's dauntless pursuit of a few penny-snatching peddlers and his Olympian disregard of, sizeable and legitimate prey is hardly warranted to inspire confidence in this solution of our economic problems in the mind of the average citizen.

"We propose the immediate restoration of free speech and assembly and other civil rights, confident that the people are able to determine for themselves the value of political, economic, and social theories. We propose the government ownership of transportation and natural resources, and a tax on land out of use, because we believe that in no other way can full production be achieved and profiteering ended. We recognize the right of Labor to bargain collectively and participate in the management of industry, because we are not afraid to apply the democratic principle to our every-day affairs. That men and women who earn their living by work of brain or hand will continue much longer to intrust their affairs to politicians incapable of understanding the most elementary facts about American life seems scarcely credible.

"Our experience in presenting our platform to all sorts and conditions of people justifies our confidence that the time is here for a determined political drive upon the stronghold of privilege. This will succeed as the individual understands the responsibilities of American citizenship in the present crisis."



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PROHIBITION WINS AUSTRALIAN VOTES

Irrespective of Party, Those Candidates Succeed Who Were Either Prohibitionists or Ardent Temperance Reformers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The voters of the Commonwealth have returned W. M. Hughes and his nationalist government to power, but actually the Farmers Party will control the situation. The outstanding result of the election has been the defeat of the Labor Party, the main factor in this defeat being indignation caused by the intrusion of Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Victoria, and the part played in the Irish Race Convention by T. J. Ryan, former Queensland Premier, and latterly campaign director of the Federal Labor Party.

The fact that some of the Farmers' candidates were also Nationalists has made it difficult to place exactly the parties in the new House of Representatives, but the position will most probably be:

	New	Last
Nationalists	35	49
Farmers	11	3
Labor	26	23

Position of Parties
On this showing the Nationalists have lost 11 seats. Labor has gained three, and the Farmers eight. As one of the Nationalist group will be chosen as Speaker, the 37 members of the Farmers and Labor parties could, if combined, make the Nationalist position intolerable. The Labor Party, in spite of the desire of Mr. Higgins, its deputy leader, will not unite with the Farmers, and the latter are most unlikely to make any overtures to Labor. What may happen, however, is that the Labor men will support the Farmers in any attack on the government, and it is possible that, if discontent arise in the Nationalist Party, a new Farmer-Nationalist government may yet be formed. The chief obstacle, of course, to such a development is the skill and personal ascendancy of Mr. Hughes.

The preferential system of voting, which greatly assisted the Nationalists in most cases where the vote was split by three candidates in the polling for the representatives, proved almost fatal in connection with the election of senators. In the old Parliament there were 25 Nationalist senators and 11 Labor senators. In the new House there will probably be 35 Nationalist senators and one Labor senator. This sweeping change has been generally condemned as wholly unfair. The slight majority attained by Nationalist candidates has meant the practical disfranchisement of the Labor voters of Australia. As a result of this exaggeration of the old block voting system, a demand for proportional representation is receiving public support.

Estimates of Votes Cast
An estimate of the votes cast in the last three general elections has been compiled. In the case of the elections just completed the Nationalist and Labor figures as at present compiled, are not truly representative of the position as some of the Nationalist votes should go to the Farmers on the ground that most Nationalist-Farmer candidates are Farmers' Party men rather than government supporters. There are a number of outstanding votes which have not been included. The figures, however, show the Labor vote accurately. The comparison follows:

General Election, September, 1914	
Liberal	796,327
Labor	858,451
Independent	21,915
General Election, May 1917	
Nationalist	1,028,858
Labor	852,676
Independent	1,905
General Election, December, 1919	
Nationalist	896,069
Labor	805,528
Farmers	145,217
Independent	46,562

Although the figures for the referendum are not complete, it is patent that the government proposal for amendments to the Australian Constitution have been defeated. Incomplete voting returns show that the proposed increase in legislative powers has been rejected by 885,651 to 861,588. The proposed amendment giving power to nationalize monopolies has been defeated by 815,782 to 759,896. Three states, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania returned large majorities against the proposals, while Victoria strongly supported them and Queensland and West Australia followed suit less decisively. As the Commonwealth Constitution cannot be amended except by a majority of electors' voting and by a majority of the six states, the proposed amendments have failed in both ways.

Government Proposals Defeated

This defeat of the government proposals was generally expected and the only surprise has been the comparative closeness of the voting. Although the amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, were in line with Labor policy, they were ridiculed by a large section of that party on the ground that they were a sham and a pretense, brought forward to be defeated, thus justifying inactivity on the part of the national government. The absurdity of this viewpoint was seen by Mr. Tudor and Mr. Higgins, the old leaders of the Labor Party. They recognized that Labor had sought a widening of the Constitution and the referendum offered it a long-sought opportunity.

On the other hand a powerful section of the Nationalist government damned with faint praise their leaders' proposals, and very little was said by any Nationalist candidate in favor. The position was excellently described in a Sydney cartoon which showed the referendum being carried down a hill by a runaway baby carriage, while

on the crest of the hill Labor and Nationalists vigorously disclaimed responsibility for a rescue.

Constitution May Be Altered

Many voters were also influenced by the fact that a federal convention will shortly be held which will put before the people of Australia carefully considered alterations of the Constitution. These will almost certainly be passed by a large majority, unless party politics finds a loophole in the presentation to the electors.

A striking feature of the December, 1919, elections was the success of candidates, irrespective of party, who were either prohibitionists or ardent advocates of temperance reform. In Victoria a substantially increased majority, as compared with that of 1907, was gained by J. H. Lister, Nationalist member for Corio, who had earned the enmity of the liquor trade by his consistent support of temperance reform. J. H. Francis, another staunch temperance reformer, wrested the Henry seat from J. H. Boyd, who had held it for many years. In South Australia, the Hindmarsh and Angus seats were won for Labor by M. J. O. Makin and J. M. Gabb, strong adherents of the temperance movement. In Brisbane, Queensland, the heavy vote polled by W. J. Finlayson, a Labor prohibitionist, who was narrowly defeated by Colonel Cameron, was in large measure a tribute to his opposition to the liquor trade. In West Australia, J. H. Prowse, a pioneer in the prohibition movement, won the Swan seat for the Farmers, despite the determined opposition of the brewers and other sections of the liquor business. In Tasmania, W. J. McWilliam, a Farmer's representative and a life-long abstainer, won a decisive victory. It may be said that in every electorate where temperance reform was an issue the liquor trade suffered defeat.

Returned Soldiers Elected

Although the liquor trade is still under the jurisdiction of the states, the presence in the Federal Parliament of a group of members, anxious to advance all measures making for national temperance, must have a marked effect. Thirteen returned soldiers are members of the new House of Representatives; all are anti-Labor. Four members of the Labor Party, who were also returned soldiers, lost their seats. It is interesting to notice that in the Senate elections popular leaders like General Elliott and General Cox received a decisive vote at an early stage in the allotment of preferences.

The lesson of the elections is clear-cut, and has been recognized by Nationalist and Labor alike, although in slightly different phraseology. It is the fact that the intrusion of the Roman Catholic Church into Australian politics was bitterly resented by the people of the Commonwealth. The voting in all states, particularly in Tasmania, Queensland, and Victoria indicated that Protestant Labor votes had gone against their own side in politics. As a result of the lesson Mr. Ryan's prestige as the campaign director has suffered severely and it is probable that he will be forced to act as first lieutenant of Labor's old leader, Mr. Tudor.

Plotter Overwhelmed

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, declared that the Nationalists had won a great victory. The election, he said, had not been a defeat of Labor but of disloyalty. "The election has been a complete overwhelming of those conspirators and plotters in our midst who are seeking to undermine our national interests," declared the Prime Minister. "It has been a defeat of 'direct action,' of Bolshevism, of 'go-slow' and of everything that is petty and mean in our midst. Only when it fouled itself in filth and allowed its foot to slip from the broad steps on which it stood, selling itself for 30 pieces of silver, did Labor meet the fate it deserved."

"Labor must now see clearly that it has followed false leaders to defeat. . . . The writing is on the wall. It is the Sedan, the Waterloo, the Marne, or whatever you like to call it, for the infamous and unholy combination that has had for its object the disruption of the Empire and the destruction of everything we love and revere. That combination has fallen, and its fall has been so great that neither time nor circumstance can place it where it has been. It has gone and gone forever."

Sectarianism Condemned

Frank Tudor, Labor leader, said that he had been through eight campaigns in federal politics, and never had he been through a dirtier one. "Issues were introduced that had nothing absolutely to do with the elections," said Mr. Tudor. "In 1906 sectarianism crept in; but on this occasion, in Victoria particularly, it was something awful and was a disgrace to the people who introduced it and kept fanning the flame."

Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop in Victoria, declared that he hoped the Labor Party would yet come back into power. "On this occasion," said Dr. Mannix, "the time was not ripe, but the time is coming and I hope it is not far off. When it does come I hope it will be a decent victory, of which any honorable man may be proud, and not a victory won by the votes of the bigots. I know there is within the Labor Party a certain section of people—small, I hope—who are prepared to put sectarianism before their political views, who are prepared to trample on those political views, and vote against them rather than vote where they think the Roman Catholic vote is going. The sooner the Labor Party learns to get on without them the better."

FARMERS OPPOSE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the National Farmers Union, at which Lord Lee, Minister of Agriculture, was present, a resolution was passed demanding that all control of agricultural products should be removed as soon as possible and that no fresh control be imposed.

FREEING ARMENIA FROM TURKISH YOKE

Boghos Nubar, in Memorandum, Says Armenians Can Have No Trust in Control by Turks, and Raises Vigorous Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A remarkable exposure of the case of Armenia in its appeal to the civilized world has been prepared by His Excellency, Boghos Nubar, president of the Armenian national delegation to the Peace Conference. For several years now Boghos Nubar has been conducting Armenian affairs with singular ability, and his memorandum contains indisputable facts in favor of the recognition of his people's claims, for the liberation of Armenia, and the settlement of the Turkish problem.

"We think it may be useful," declares Boghos Nubar, "to give first in brief the principal reasons why this war, let loose by the Germans, but turning quickly into a war waged to free all oppressed nations, should not end without Armenia being liberated from the Turkish yoke."

"The Armenians who have resisted many years of oppression have been, during this war, the victims of deportations, massacres, and crimes of every kind without precedent in history, which have accounted for more than 800,000 victims. Their losses in proportion to the population surpass infinitely those of every other belligerent nation."

Armenians as Allies

"The Armenians have in practice been belligerents ever since the beginning of hostilities; their volunteers have come from every country to join the allied armies; they have fought in France, in Palestine, in the Caucasus, and in Armenia; they have won praises from their leaders, and notably from General Allenby and from the French officers who commanded Armenian troops in Palestine. Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons gave evidence of the services which they have rendered to the allied troops in the Caucasus and in Mesopotamia; he even characterized them as allies."

"The Peace Conference itself has confirmed the impossibility of leaving Armenia beneath Turkish domination in the memorable letter addressed by its President to the Ottoman delegation in July, 1919. It is there finely said that 'the experience has been repeated only too often and for too long a time for there to remain the least doubt on the incapacity of the Turks to govern foreign races.'"

No Trust in Turkish Control

"The Allies, no less than the Armenians, cannot have any trust in a control, whatever form it may take; they know too well that the Turks will succeed in eluding it and will profit by the first opportunity to satisfy their hatred."

"It is incredible that after this war of liberation the victorious Allies should confine themselves to imposing on Turkey the liberation of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia, countries essentially Muhammadan and leave under the Turkish yoke Armenia, a Christian nation."

"The Armenian Nation has the right to invoke the glory of its past history; it was free under its national kings up to 1375; it has its religion, its language, its literature which were already flourishing before the French and English languages were formed; and in spite of persecutions it has kept intact its traditions and its national sentiment, notwithstanding the terrible gaps which the massacres have dug in its ranks, it remains among all the peoples of the ancient Ottoman Empire the most capable of creating a state organized on European lines, of developing an original and brilliant civilization; it possesses also the greatest aptitude, owing to its industrious and enterprising spirit, for creating works of value and exploiting the economic riches of a country which comprises many of every kind."

"Such are the principal considerations which indicate why the Armenian Nation is entitled to liberation; it remains for us to answer certain objections which have been opposed to the nation's claims."

Answering Objections

"People sometimes seek to raise doubts by saying that the constitution of an independent Armenian state would compromise the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire and of the Caliphate of the Sultan and consequently would provoke an agitation throughout Islam. This is quite inaccurate. The Armenians, like the allied powers, have never contemplated the complete suppression of the Ottoman Empire; they recognize for the Turks the same right to a national existence which they claim for themselves, but as President Wilson and the principal statesmen of the entente have declared, this empire should comprise those territories which are really Turk and not people whom the Turks have shown themselves incapable of governing. It is not seen why people should fear

that the Ottoman Empire and the Caliphate cannot continue to exist after the liberation of Armenia, when it is admitted that the liberation of Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Syria does not destroy the empire of the Caliphate."

"With regard to Islam, what might prove a danger, especially for Great Britain and France, who rule the Moslem empires, would be the belief on the part of Muhammadans that after that which has overturned three great Christian empires the victorious Allies, through fear of creating discontent among the Muhammadans of northern Africa and Asia, do not dare to touch the empire of the Sultan and to punish it for a treacherous intervention, which has prolonged the war and has caused the countries and millions of victims and millions of money. This would be to give the Moslem peoples too high an estimation of their strength and too lively a sentiment of their solidarity. The consequences would not be slow in making themselves felt in Egypt and in India, and generally throughout the Muhammadan countries."

RHINE-DANUBE CANAL TO BE BUILT SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—In an interview recently granted to a representative of "Az Est," Admiral Faton, the French member of the allied commission of control, expressed himself as follows regarding the future of traffic on the Danube: "My two months' stay in Budapest has only strengthened my conviction that in future the Danube will be one of the most important factors of the economic life of Europe. For France the river is of special importance, for when the Rhine-Danube canal is completed it will mean the opening up of Central and Eastern Europe to French inland shipping, and French goods can be dispatched by the cheap waterway route without relying, to every port on the Danube."

"The Rhine-Danube canal will actually be built in the near future, for Germany has undertaken in the Peace Treaty to effect the work without delay, and France will see that the Germans fulfill this clause of the Treaty as quickly as possible. The construction of this canal will be of extraordinary economic importance not only for France only, however, but for the whole of Europe, and especially for the Danubian states, for it promises to impart a powerful economic impetus."

From this it follows that those economic interests of France which are bound up with the Danube are in accord with those of each of the riparian states, and that we have no reason to accord advantages to any one riparian state to the disadvantage of another."

TACKLING WORLD'S COTTON SHORTAGE

Sir H. Birchenough Believes That British Empire Can Produce the Bulk of the Raw Cotton Required by the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The paramount importance to the nation of providing an ample supply of raw cotton was dwelt on by Sir Henry Birchenough, the chairman, who, with other members of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, discussed their report recently with press representatives. The question, he said, was not merely one which affected Manchester or Lancashire, but was a national one. The committee was appointed two years ago, partly on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, and partly on the recommendation of the present Prime Minister. Its members represented not only the commercial side of the cotton industry but the imperial side of the question. The committee had been two years in making a survey of the position, and the report was the outcome of very considerable work.

The cotton question, Sir Henry went on, was the most important single industry of their country, and over 80 per cent of the products of the mills went in export. Before the war, these exports represented one-third of the total exports of the country and it would be seen from that fact what an important influence the cotton industry had upon the question of exchange.

Demand Always Increasing

Speaking of production, he pointed out that there was in fact normally a shortage in the supply of cotton. The demand for cotton was continually increasing, and new uses were continually being found for it. As an instance of this he mentioned the motor car industry, which, he said, used an enormous quantity in the manufacture of tires.

Although they had obtained cotton from parts of the British Empire, such as Egypt, India, and Mesopotamia, the United States was the main source of the cotton used by the British, and it was obviously somewhat dangerous that they should be dependent upon another country, where they were at the mercy of such things as exchange. Moreover, they could not look for any large expansion of the output from the United States for some time, and this brought them back to the fact that they

must look to areas within the British Empire for the expansion of this extremely important commodity.

Looking to the Empire

This was what the committee had been doing during the past two years. They had made a very careful survey of those parts of the Empire which were suitable for the cultivation of cotton, and they were satisfied that the British Empire could produce the bulk of the cotton which the trade required. It would take time, patience, and a great deal of money, but the areas were there and the work could be accomplished. The committee's conclusion was that in order to develop those areas which wanted first of all a great deal more knowledge than they possessed of the cotton plant. "We have an enormous Empire," remarked Sir Henry, "but it is very undeveloped, and it is high time that we set to work to develop it."

The committee's conclusion concerning the financial aspect of the question, he described as the most novel, and probably the most important, of the recommendations in the report. They had ventured to lay down the basis upon which financial responsibility should be incurred by the various parties interested in the development of the cotton industry. This he believed had never been done before by such a committee. They had thought that they could fairly look to the British Treasury, in view of the importance of the trade to the country and to the Empire, for a contribution. They felt that the finance of cotton growing must be put upon a firm and continuous basis, and they proposed that the cotton industry should submit to a levy of expense per bale on all imports of raw cotton. This would produce £100,000 a year and could not be regarded as a burden, as Great Britain used annually about 4,000,000 bales of cotton, valued at the present time at £150,000,000 and upwards.

In conclusion, Sir Henry said there were upon the committee representatives of all the great Labor organizations of Lancashire. The question was not one of Capital and Labor. All engaged in the industry were anxious at heart to do what they could.

Lancashire's Dependence on Cotton

Peter Bullough, one of the Labor members of the committee, said that although Labor had had its differences with employers in Lancashire upon this question, upon the subject of the

development they had no differences at all. They were absolutely at one with the employers on the vital necessity of increasing the supply of raw cotton. There were at least 5,000,000 people dependent upon the cotton trade in Lancashire and its borders. They recognized that the supply was not keeping up with the demand and that if there were no material increase the trade would stagnate. The trade unions had all contributed to the funds of the British Cotton Growing Association and were directly represented upon the council of that association.

"I am sure the industry can find work for more labor," said Mr. Bullough, "but if we do not obtain greater supplies I can see that people will be thrown out of work in Lancashire. I am afraid the people of the south do not understand the importance of the cotton industry. It is looked upon too much as a parochial matter as it is mainly confined to Lancashire and Yorkshire."

Mr. J. W. McConnell spoke of the big field that would be opened up by the scheme for intelligent, well-educated young men; and it was further stated that though the supply from America might increase, increased prices would have to be paid for it.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Victoria, the most closely settled State in Australia, is determined to find land for its soldier settlers. It anticipates that 9000 soldiers will have to be provided with land, and it is prepared to spend £13,000,000 in land purchase and £6,000,000 in assisting the new settlers. Up to the end of 1919 Victoria had disbursed in the purchase of land for soldier settlement about £3,500,000, the average cost being about £8 13s. 2d. an acre, and it had advanced to soldier settlers more than half a million sterling.

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ITALY CHARY OF MAKING ALLIANCE

That Italians Will Enter a New Triple Alliance Unless as Absolute Equals With Britain and France Is Said to Be Unlikely

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The report that Italy has, or is about to have, a new triple alliance, this time with Great Britain and France, was published here almost simultaneously with the complete text of the old Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, of which only three out of 15 articles had previously been made known. The idea of a formal alliance with the two western powers, or, indeed, with any power, has so far met with a far from enthusiastic reception. It was very noticeable, that on the same evening quite independently one of the other, both the Roman Catholic "Corriere d'Italia," which speaks in the name of the 101 Roman Catholic deputies, and the official Socialist organ, the "Avanti," representing 156 Socialist votes in the Chamber, plainly repudiated the suggestion of further alliances and as plainly announced that Parliament would have none of them.

Here, then, rather more than half the Chamber ranged against an alliance with Great Britain and France. Doubtless, the reasons for Roman Catholic and Socialist opposition are somewhat different: the Roman Catholics are still apt to see France (which has rarely been popular in Italy and is certainly not so at this moment after Mr. Clemenceau's recent speeches), as an anti-clerical state, while the Socialists consider both British and French policy to be largely directed by capitalists. But there are other reasons besides these, which induce Italians to be cautious before entering into new combinations, involving serious responsibilities.

Old Alliance Unpopular
One reason why the old Triple Alliance was so unpopular in Italy, as Alessandro Fortis said in his famous speech against it on December 3, 1908, was that Italy was treated by her two allies as a minor without the same equal rights as the two senior partners in the firm. This was so till the end of the chapter, for Italy was never informed beforehand of the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia in July, 1914. Now Italy is a great power and the Italians resent, as is natural, any neglect of their position as such by other great powers, with whom they may be acting in concert. Consequently, in any new alliance they want to be quite certain that they will be treated as the equals of their allies in all respects, and have an equal voice with them in the common policy of the united concern.

Furthermore, the feeling against secret agreements, made behind the back of Parliament, is strong here, especially after the experience of the secret treaty of London of 1915, which paid far less heed to economic than to territorial concessions. These considerations are, of course, quite distinct from those captious criticisms of Great Britain and France, which Germanophile newspapers raise with the object of drawing Italy back into the Teutonic orbit.

"Business Is Business"
It is pointed out, however, by "practical" politicians, who have neither Anglophill, nor Francophil, nor Germanophil sympathies, that Italy should not accede to any alliance until she has clearly ascertained what she is going to get out of it. "Business is business"—such is the motto of this school, which has developed considerably during the last nine years, for it originated with the Libyan War of 1911. According to these "realists," national gratitude, as Lord Salisbury once said, "is a bird, whose only appropriate habitat is the after-dinner speech." Italy, according to them, should not take into account what Russell, Palmerston, and Gladstone did for Italy in 1860 or what Napoleon III did for her in 1859. That is ancient history now.

What she should consider is what the Great Britain of Mr. Lloyd George and the France of President Deschanel (whose election has been hailed here with unfeigned joy, because he is regarded as a friend of Italy) will do for her tomorrow and day after tomorrow. Sentimentalism is out of fashion; the "fraternity of nations" is seen to depend largely upon commercial treaties and identity of interests, instead of poetic addresses such as Victor Hugo directed to the Italians.

Can Italy Stand Alone?
There is, however, another aspect of this question of alliances. Can Italy stand alone? Historically, since 1882, she has always belonged to one or other of the two great European coalitions—from 1882 till 1915 to the triple alliance, since 1915 to the triple entente. She is, it is true, a nation of 40,000,000 inhabitants, and her economic troubles are not likely to last long. She has got through her recent strikes in a manner most creditable to the Italian middle classes, who atoned for their desertion of the polling booths last November by volunteering in numbers to sort and distribute letters, act as railwaymen, and run trains. But the great facts of geography cannot be altered and will always continue to have an effect upon foreign policy. Italy is the central peninsula of Europe—a long, narrow country with three coasts—four, if we include the north African coast of her Libyan colony, five if we add that of her Red Sea colony and Benadir. She has on the northwest France as a neighbor in Corsica and at Ventimiglia, and France again in the southwest as her neighbor—for Tunisia is a French protectorate—on the frontier of Libya. British colonies or protectorates adjoin her possessions on the south and

southeast in the shape of Malta, Egypt, and British Somaliland. On the east she has opposite her own Adriatic coast a not too friendly Jugo-Slavia, and a till recently suspicious Greece. It would seem, therefore, to be her interest, alike political and commercial, to be the ally of the two great western powers, both of whom have interests in the Mediterranean, and with the two small eastern states, which are their clients, for both the Greece of Mr. Venizelos and the Jugo-Slav State are within the Anglo-French orbit. "Splendid isolation," as even Great Britain found, is difficult to maintain in the modern condition of Europe.

Free Access to East
Besides, neither Great Britain nor France wishes, as Germany wished, to avail herself of the position of an ally to gain a species of national monopoly of Italian trade. Indeed, British merchants even now show too little, rather than too much, desire to obtain a footing in Italian markets. On the other hand, all that the British want in the Mediterranean is free passage through that sea to their possessions in the East; while to France Italy must always be necessary as a protection to her southeastern flank in the event of a German war of revenge. Thus, there is not a little to be said for the revival of that combination of Great Britain, France and Italy, which was the work of Cavour during the Crimean War. Of course, as time passes, Italy will become more and more independent commercially of other countries, as her manufacturing development. Meanwhile, much of her coal must come from France and England. Nor is there anything in the new proposal so revolting to the national feeling, even if France, even the France of the new pro-Italian President, be not beloved, as was the unnatural union with Austria in the late triple alliance.

BRITISH AND GERMAN DEBT OFFICE IN FORCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Under the Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Germany the functions of the clearing office for enemy debts came into operation automatically. Egon S. Grey, controller of the department, stated recently that within half an hour of peace being settled, 150,000 forms with inclosures had been dispatched from the office to creditors in all parts of the United Kingdom who had registered their debts with the Public Trustee in the earlier part of the war. Each form of proof was accompanied by instructions as to the filing of claims.

Mr. Grey explained that claims rendered to him at the end of each month would be forwarded to the Controller of Enemy Debts in Berlin, where, of course, similar action would be taken. If the claim was admitted the controller would pay the claimant and the matter would be settled. An account between the two controllers would be set up and the difference be paid to the country to whom it was eventually due. In the case of Germany it might not be paid, as other financial obligations had to be fulfilled by her.

Mr. Grey said he pointed out that there was nothing to gain by not paying German debts, as action of that nature cut both ways. Interest on the debt would be treated in a similar manner, so there would be no advantage in withholding it. Some harsh cases were bound to arise in the course of settlement but they would be kept to a minimum. Debts would be liquidated at the pre-war rate of exchange. Half of the interest paid by Germans on English debts would be deducted for working expenses. A claim not rejected in three months was considered admitted.

AUSTRALIA'S EXCHANGE RATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—On January 1, money orders issued in the Commonwealth for payment in the United States bore a rate of commission equal to 4s. 6d. for each pound in case of amounts over £1, with an additional 6d. for each extra 2s. or fraction of 2s. A minimum of 4s. 6d. was fixed as commission in cases where the amounts do not exceed £1. The alteration was in accordance with action taken in the United Kingdom.

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PRICES IN BRITISH TRADES EXAMINED

Central Profiteering Committee Has Already Completed Its Investigation in Some Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—G. A. McCurdy, K. C., M. P., chairman of the Central Profiteering Committee, made a statement on the work of the committee since its appointment in September last at a meeting of the committee recently in London.

Mr. McCurdy said the chief work of the committee was to investigate and obtain full and accurate information on various aspects of the question of prices. Investigations by the committee on trusts had been completed, in the case of fish, chocolate, road transport rates, and farriery.

Fish Is Sold by Auction

As regards fish, the committee found that 80 per cent of the fish landed at the chief ports was sold by auction without reserve, the prices being ruled by supply and demand, and by the quality of the fish offered. So far as the more important ports or markets were concerned, no sufficient evidence was forthcoming to justify the allegation that fish rings or combines existed in such a way as to force up prices to the public. It considered attempts had been made periodically at the smaller ports to hold down prices to the fishermen, and they recommended that the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries should be asked to watch over any such attempts.

No evidence has been found of trade combination amongst rival fishermen to control prices. They attributed their supplies and high prices to the absence of any systematic provision of road transport, or regular fast trains, inadequate refrigerator storage, and a properly constituted distribution center in London.

Profit on Confectionery

The chocolate sub-committee found that the margin of gross profit on lines of chocolate retailed by weight varied between 50 and 74 per cent on cost. The majority of the committee felt that having regard to the trade conditions of the retailer, who relied for his livelihood mainly on sales of confectionery, this profit was not excessive. While there was an agreement to fix minimum prices to the retailer, to avoid preferential treatment to certain classes of customers, to effect economy in purchasing, and to secure reduction in the cost of production by the interchange of technical knowledge, there was no evidence of any trust or trade combine in the chocolate industry. A member of the committee, however, felt unable to agree with these conclusions and desired that the investigation should be carried further, and this was now being done.

The sub-committee on road transport reported that the witnesses examined admitted that the rates charged for road transport had increased since 1914 by 250 to 350 per cent. This increase was stated to be due to the great increase in wages and the cost of horses, their food, harness, shoeing, and so on, but most of the witnesses

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were unable to produce any definite figures as to the present cost of running a horse and van or a motor vehicle for a week.

Safeguards May Be Needed

The committee found that some, at least, of the district road transport associations habitually concerted scales and charges for road transport and that they fixed these scales from time to time in such a way as effectually to secure that all members adopted the scale agreed upon. It expressed the view that, if effect were given to the recommendations of the Committee of Reconstruction in 1918, there would be a tribunal which would have power to inquire into complaints against the action of a trust or combination and to propose any safeguards necessary in the interests of the public.

In regard to the farriery trade the sub-committee reported that the agreement in existence did not justify singling it out for special action. It regarded as typical of agreements which were being made in almost every branch of trade and industry, and which rendered it increasingly urgent to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Trusts.

INCREASED FARES ON LONDON TAXIS SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The desire of some owner taxi drivers for a 50 per cent increase in the present charges is causing a good deal of controversy between that body and the journeyman drivers, i. e., paid men. In an interview with Mr. H. Bundy, secretary of the owner-drivers' branch, a press representative was informed that the matter had been referred to the Transport Ministry, who would make recommendations to the House of Commons in the near future. The cost of replaceable parts had increased enormously. Tires in 1914 cost £4 9s. 3d., now the price was £7 16s. 4d. Paraffin, petrol oil, and spare parts had all gone up proportionately, and at present there was only a small profit to be made.

The journeymen did not desire an increase because they feared larger profits would attract the capitalist into the business again. These fears the owner-drivers considered to be groundless. The proposal was to charge 9d. for a third person in a taxi in place of the present rate of 6d., while for waiting time 6s. was proposed instead of 4s. The owner-drivers contend that employees in no other industry fix a price for a commodity and they should not set out to fix prices in the taxi business.

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LEAGUE IS RESULT OF WORLD'S NEED

Men Who Stand in Way of Peace, Australian Governor Declares, Are Playing Dangerous Game

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The Governor of South Australia, Col. Sir Henry Galway, D.S.O., whose term has extended over nearly six years and is now ending, is one of the most outspoken of the vice-regal representatives in the Commonwealth. He declares that a governor is prevented from debating questions and then proceeds to discuss them. Sir Henry has been called to order officially once or twice, but he appears quickly to forget the experience.

Recently the Governor addressed himself to peace problems. He said the peace they had looked for 12 months ago was hardly the peace they had that day. It was peace on sufferance, with all its accompaniments of petty turmoil, half-hearted truces, faltering policies and fragile truces. The first essential to a real and lasting peace was a League of Nations on a sound basis. War must be made practically impossible or we must be ready to fight at any moment.

League Is Evolutionary Product

"If the reactionaries of America succeed in wrecking the League of Nations," remarked Sir Henry Galway, "then the outlook for the world will not be very rosy. The League is not

the dream of a humanitarian; it is a strictly evolutionary product born out of the needs of the world. The idea of establishing that League came from America, and if America abandons this contribution of hers, the effect of the Peace Treaty will be to a great extent annulled. If America wrecks the Treaty she will have to carry a tremendous responsibility. Men who stand in the way of peace are playing a very dangerous game.

"During the past week," continued the Governor, "I have read a great deal about the depreciation of the value of the sovereign in America. I do not think there need be any anxiety on that subject. Great Britain will liquidate its debt in America at a discount. America will be the loser in that she will have to equalize the exchange if she wishes to continue to trade with Great Britain and the rest of Europe. It is very easy to buy English goods in America, but it is difficult to obtain American goods in England. From that we can draw our own inferences. A gentleman who has been traveling in Russia told me recently that at Warsaw the sovereign was worth 10 sergens. At Colombo the equivalent of 35s. can be obtained for it."

Warning Note Struck

A warning note was struck at the same gathering by the military commandant, Brigadier-General Antill, C. B., C. M. G. He said there were men who were supposed to lead the thought of the country deprecating the continuance of Australia's insufficient defense force. "I hope nothing will be done to weaken our defense," he declared. "The Commonwealth Government must consider the completion of strategic railways without delay."

AMERICAN LOAN FOR CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Edward B. Bruce, the president of the Pacific Development Corporation, has issued the following statement in connection with the loan which it has made to the Chinese Government: "The Pacific Development Corporation has made a first loan of \$5,500,000 to the Chinese Government against its treasury notes, secured by the surplus revenue of a part of its Administration. The loan agreement contemplates additional loans to the Chinese Government on the security of that Administration, and the Chinese Government is to appoint an American Associate Inspector-General of the Administration, who is approved by the corporation. The loan is not a large one and has no political significance."

"The Pacific Development Corporation has been and is devoting its energies to the development of American trade with the Orient through its agencies in China, and the Pacific Commercial Company in the Philippine Islands, and in securing the investment of American funds in the Orient. There is today in the United States a widespread sentimental interest in China and, in the judgment of the corporation, the time has come when active steps should be taken to develop in the United States a market for the securities of the Chinese Government and sound Chinese enterprises. This loan is the first step which has been taken in that direction."

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HENRY VIEUXTEMPS
AND HIS CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Henry Vieuxtemps and his works are not forgotten, though it is just 100 years, this very day, since the composer of the "Fantaisie Caprice," the six violin concertos, and the "Yankee Doodle" variations, saw the light for the first time, as it filtered through the windows of a modest house at Verriers.

His birthplace is a big industrial town, set halfway between Liège and Aachen, on the Meuse. It is a bustling, rather prosperous little center of the Belgian wool trade, not often visited, except for business purposes, by tourists rushing east or west from Berlin or Brussels.

The father of the future virtuoso was himself a musician, who, after fighting for Napoleon in his youth and being wounded, had resumed the practice of his art and held his own, though he had won no fame, as a violinist. Henry's mother, a good woman, hailed from Tours, in which city she had learned to love Jean-François Vieuxtemps, her then youthful suitor. Their child grew up quite happily beside them. Before he could do more than mumble words, he had given proof of his inherited love of music. When two years old, they say, he used to cry for the violin his father played to him. At six or seven he had been taught to play so well that at a concert, which was specially arranged for him, he made his debut at the Verriers Theater. That exploit was soon followed by his appearance in the neighboring towns. The inhabitants of Grétry were so pleased with the child's achievements that they presented him in public with a bow, made by the admired and ever-admirable Tourte.

A Youthful Prodigy

His friends and neighbors of course thought him wonderful. And but for the intervention of a wealthy amateur, who arranged for his instruction by a violinist named Lecloux, he might, like many more potential virtuosos, have pined out too soon as an infant prodigy.

At the age of eight, as an acknowledgment of a gift that some one had sent him, he wrote his first (and beyond doubt, worst) composition—a set of quadrilles. What else he might have done, nobody knows. Then, in the nick of time, he had the great good fortune, while visiting Amsterdam with his father, to meet that once fashionable and accomplished violinist, Charles de Bériot.

De Bériot was so favorably impressed by the lad's performance of a difficult violin composition that he asked leave to be intrusted with his musical education. This was the turning point in Henry's early life. It changed him from a child phenomenon into an artist. At first, though, he was no devotee of a worshiper of his gifted master that he seemed satisfied with slavish imitation.

"Take care," his idol said to him repeatedly, "or you will end by being only a small de Bériot. You must be yourself. You must be Vieuxtemps, not an imitator."

He took the hint, though not without some effort, and soon developed his own style and art.

Personal Appearance as a Boy

About this period he was not a pretty boy. His face was heavy, and his features were too Flemish. He had a long and prominent nose, an ugly mouth, and eyes above which stretched queer, freakish eyebrows. His one redeeming point was a good forehead, which showed the promise of what some have thought his genius.

De Bériot took his pupil here and

there, to Brussels and to many other cities. In Paris he had the delightful privilege of being petted and made much of by those great singers, Pauline Viardot and the incomparable Malibran. In Paris he was lapped in care and art. There, under the auspices of his master, he played successfully at concerts and developed his talent. When, after a few years, de Bériot left him to fulfill his engage-

ments in Italy, he returned to Brussels. There for a time he played and studied all alone.

With his father, Henry went to Germany, where he met Spohr. From Germany he wandered on to Austria, lingering in Vienna for a time to take lessons in counterpoint of Sechten. At one of the Concerts Spirituels, in Vienna, he played Beethoven's violin concerto, and won much praise by the rare beauty of his tone, the sureness of his technique and the delicacy of his style.

The wanderlust now had him in its grip, and, from that time on, for many years, his life was spent—except at intervals—in traveling to fulfill the many engagements which poured in on him. He went to London, where he appeared at the Philharmonic concerts, and made the acquaintance of the amazing Paganini, for whom later on he composed his "Hommage à Paganini." He returned to Paris, where he studied composition under Reicha. About this time he also took to writing. Then, as the wanderlust again grew strong in him, he visited Poland and Russia, traveling part of the way with Henselt, and halting in Vienna. On the occasion of a second journey to Russia, he met Wagner.

Compositions of 1838
It was in 1838 that he composed his violin concerto in E and his "Fantaisie-Caprice," both of which were welcomed with enthusiasm wherever he interpreted them. In Antwerp, at a Rubens Festival, he was decorated with the Order of Leopold. At last,

with some alarm, that he was not the only lion of his own kind in the field just then. He had as rivals Ole Bull, a dangerous rival, beside a French competitor, named Artot. So, after a few concerts in New York, in Boston, and in Albany, he went south. In New Orleans his appearance caused a sensation. But, as it seems, not quite of the right kind. In 1844, the date of his first journey west, Americans were not much used to art.

"The only thing with which I could charm and delight the Yankees, except a few capable of enjoying great art," says Vieuxtemps, in his "Autobiography," "was 'Yankee Doodle,' their national anthem. A thanks to that, I soon became popular, and,

willy nilly, paved the way a bit for others."

Nor when, for the second time, in 1857, he again toured the United States, had things improved much. On his return to Europe, in referring to the 75 concerts at which he had appeared in the New World, he wrote to his friend, Henry Herz, as follows:

In America
"With Thalberg, we have just committed 75 crimes against music in America. I have come here to beg absolution of the Paris public."

This was before Theodore Thomas had converted the Americans to his own faith in music—before the Philharmonic and other great symphony societies had definitely established themselves in the American metropolis. Vieuxtemps was gratified when, for the third and last time, he visited the United States, to find that an artistic revolution had been accomplished. The Americans had become almost musicomaniacs—exacting in their taste and really critical.

But, to go back. To recuperate from his first western tour, in 1844, Vieuxtemps sojourned at Stuttgart. In the same year he wrote his concerto in A major, which was performed in Brussels. Two years later, he married Josephine Eder, the distinguished Viennese pianist, and accepted an invitation extended to him by the Tsar to settle down in St. Petersburg as his private violin soloist and, incidentally, to become a professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. For several years he submitted to his enforced immobility. But then the old wanderlust laid hold of him and he resigned his positions.

It may have been about then that he drifted to the Bosphorus with his wife, and was royally received by the Sultan, Abdul Medjid, who showed him marked courtesies, seemed enchanted by his art, and, as a parting attention, sent him a sack which, for a moment, he imagined to be full of potatoes. The supposed potatoes were good golden piastres, 20,000 of them.

Last Tour of America

He toured and toured, and wrote, and played and played. In August, 1870, seeking forgetfulness after a series of domestic misfortunes, he embarked on that last tour of the United States. He returned to Paris to see the most beautiful buildings of the White City on the Seine in ruins. From that time on, his travels became rarer. He had almost made his permanent home in Brussels, where Gaveaux had persuaded him to direct the violin class at the Conservatory, when he had to be sent to Mustapha-Supérieur, near Algiers. But there he still worked on. And it was there that he composed his sixth violin concerto,

which he dedicated to his friend, Norman Neruda.

The published portraits of Vieuxtemps do not flatter him. Some men, still active, may remember him as a spare, unattractive person, with gray whiskers and a moustache, an aggressive nose, queer eyes, and a high forehead, framed with hair worn long behind and very rare atop. Though so devoid of any outward physical charm, he had a distinction of his own which made amends. And, when he played, by all accounts he won his audiences as surely as Fritz Kreisler does today.

Writing in Schumann's journal, "Die Neue Zeitschrift für Musik," long years ago, no less an authority than Maurice Kufferath wrote this of him: "From the first to the last tone that he extracts from his instrument, Vieuxtemps holds one in a magic circle that he traces round one, of which one finds neither the beginning nor the end."

Characteristically French

His style would seem to have been characteristically French, though to the grace of most French artists of the bow he added breadth and power. He was far-famed for his astonishing staccato, and was doubtless heard to vastly less advantage in the more classic repertory than in his own works and in those of the French school. Yet he was liked and highly praised by many Germans, when he played Mendelssohn and Beethoven.

His faults and merits were apparent in his music, which, while ingenious and effective and melodically pleasing, was sometimes theatric and bombastic.

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NUMEROUS COLLEGE
DEBATES IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Debates between the universities of the South will be more numerous this year than they have been in any similar period since the commencement of the war. Tulane University has signed to debate with Sewanee and Washington and Lee in the spring, and is negotiating with the universities of Arkansas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Newcomb College has arranged a debate with Agnes Scott College late in April. The Jennie Nixon Newcomb College debate, confined to the girls of Newcomb, is set for March 5. Preliminaries in the intercollegiate peace oratorical contest are set for February 21, the two winners to debate with two from Louisiana State, Louisiana College, and Centenary College, at Louisiana College, March 19.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OLYMPIC PLANS
TO BE DISCUSSED

American Games Committee to Meet and Arrange for Details Regarding Sending Athletes to Antwerp This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—G. T. Kirby, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, is to call a meeting of the American Olympic games committee in the near future for the purpose of making plans for the selecting, entering, and transportation of the various athletes and athletic teams which are to represent the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, this summer. The official program of the games has been received in this country and now the committee can go ahead with some degree of certainty.

In addition to giving the list of events which are to be held, the number of entries permitted from each country in each event and the time entries close, it gives more or less information regarding the playing fields, the prizes and rules governing the special competitions, as well as an answer to the questionnaire sent by the Amateur Athletic Union to the Belgium committee some time ago.

The track on which the athletic events are to take place will be about 440 yards in circumference. It will not have the usual 220-yard straightaway. There will be allowed 22 entrances for the track and field events, with six entries and four starters. Entries for this event, which takes place August 15 to 23, will close July 14.

In several events, such as the rowing races, which will be over a 1 1/4-mile course, only one entry from a nation will be accepted. The tennis matches will be played on composition courts, the foundation being composed of brick dust and clay. There is doubt whether there will be a golf fixture included in the games. Descriptions of the Marathon race course from Brussels to Antwerp and the course of the cross-country run and the long-distance bicycle road race are not yet available. It is explained, however, that the hockey games will be played under English rule.

The following data shows when the leading events will take place, when entries close for each, the number of events that make up each competition, and the number of starters allowed each country:

Boxing—August 15-26. Eight events with three entries from each country and two starters. Entries close July 26.
Cycling—August 9-12. Five events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 14.
Decathlon—August 15-23. Ten events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 14.
Fencing—August 15-28. Four events with eight starters from each country and eight starters. Entries close July 21.
Football (Association)—August 29-September 5. One event with one entry from each country. Entries close July 28.
Football (Rugby)—August 30-September 5. One event with one entry from each country. Entries close July 28.
Gymnastics—August 22-29. Four events with six entries from each country and six starters. Entries close July 21.
Ice Hockey—April 20-29. One event with one entry from each country. Entries close March 19.

Lawn Tennis—August 15-23. Five events with six entries from each country and five starters. Entries close July 14.
Pentathlon (Classical)—August 15-23. Five events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 14.
Pentathlon (Modern)—August 24-27. Five events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 21.

Rowing—August 27-29. Five events with one entry from each country. Entries close July 5.

Shooting—July 22-31. Thirteen events with seven entries from each country and five starters. Entries close June 21.

Skating—April 23-26. Four events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close March 13.

Swimming (Men and Women)—August 22-29. Fifteen events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 21.

Track and Field—August 15-23. Twenty-two events with six entries from each country and four starters. Entries close July 14.

Weight Lifting—August 22-28. Eight events with three entries from each country and two starters. Entries close July 22.

Wrestling (Catch-as-Catch-can)—August 27-31. Five events with three entries from each country and two starters. Entries close July 26.

Wrestling (Greco Roman)—August 15-26. Five events with three entries from each country and two starters. Entries close July 14.

Yachting—July 7-10. Five events with no limits on number of entries or starters yet set. Entries close June 6.

STANFORD FIVE WINS
FROM OREGON AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PALO ALTO, California—Leland Stanford Junior University advanced to first place in the Pacific Coast Conference basketball series by defeating the University of Oregon tonight Wednesday night by a score of 26 to 21.

The Oregon team was outplayed by the Cardinal five in every department of the game. Coach Evans has been able to develop a strong point-scoring machine this season, with an unusually strong defense. Abundance of material that reported for a varsity basketball practice early in the season made it possible for Stanford to put out its first winning team in intercollegiate basketball. C. E. Righter '20, playing forward and center for the Stanford quintet, is said to be one of the best players on the Pacific Coast. He was captain of the team last year, and is true to form this

season. In Wednesday's game he was the center of all the Cardinals' offensive plays. Next week Stanford is scheduled to take a trip to Washington and Oregon to play four games with the colleges of the northwest. The results of these games will either leave Stanford leading in the Conference, or will allow the University of Washington or California to hold the highest percentage. The summary:

STANFORD OREGON
Righter, 16.....fg. Bellar
Pelouse, 15.....fg. Jacobberger
Mills, 11.....fg. Latham
Adams, 10.....fg. Latham
Butts, 10.....fg. Latham
Score—Leland Stanford Junior University 26, University of Oregon 21. Goals from floor—Righter 6, Davies 4, Mills 4, Butts for Stanford; Lind 2, Latham 2, Bellar 2, Manerud for Oregon. Goals from four—Pelouse 4, Mills 2 for Stanford; Manerud 7 for Oregon. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MCGOWAN AGAIN
SKATING VICTOR

St. Paul Man Defeats Jewtraw and Moore in Lake Placid Two-Mile Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
LAKE PLACID, New York—In one of the prettiest exhibitions of skating ever witnessed here, Everett McGowan of St. Paul defeated the highest class speed skaters of the United States and Canada in a race replete with sprints and counter-sprints on the part of the men who contested. The westerner displayed a fine knowledge of how to handle himself in tight places, attributed in great measure to the sound judgment and advice of his trainer, Kressler.

The last eight laps held the spectators closely. Moore and Jewtraw of Lake Placid, McWhorter of Chicago, and Pickering of Verona Lake, New Jersey, alternately setting a terrific pace. The westerner, who has endeavored himself to all easterners by his display of good sportsmanship, did not come to the fore until the last few laps.

The bell for the last lap found Jewtraw leading. McWhorter inches behind him, and Moore and McGowan jockeying for position. On the back stretch Moore sprinted and moved up next to Jewtraw, his team mate, McWhorter fast losing ground to terrific was the pace. The grandstand was a bedlam of sound, with waving, dancing spectators calling upon their favorite to win. Jewtraw rounded the last turn into the stretch inches in the van, Moore at his heels and McGowan third, skating magnificently, with a barely perceptible effort, wide of the pack and smiling confidently. As they entered the stretch the middle westerner lengthened his stride, bent to the task before him, and with Moore and Jewtraw skating madly every inch of the finish, he passed them 15 yards from the tape and breathed the worsted the winner.

Joe Moore came into his own in the quarter-mile championship. Skating a heady race, he eliminated the western stars in his semi-final heat, and, jumping Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, in the stretch in the final, wrested the victory from the Adirondack star by inches. Goodman of Winnipeg, Canada, a man who will bear watching, nosed Jewtraw and Steinmetz, the western champion, out for third place.

Miss E. Dunlop of Chicago outskated a fast field in the women's quarter-mile championship. A spill in the early part of the race spoiled the event somewhat for Miss Rose Johnson of Chicago, who is leading for the point trophy, and Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto, both girls being forced to skate wide in order to avoid falling. In the women's events the time of each race established a world's record, inasmuch as Lake Placid is the scene of women competing in an international championship for the first time. In the junior events Chicago and Lake Placid shared the honors, George Thompson, Chicago, taking the 16-year-old races and James Shea Jr., Lake Placid, winning in the 10-year-old class.

Summaries:

440-Yard Women's Championship—Won by Miss E. Dunlop, Chicago; Miss Rose Johnson, Chicago, second; Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—45.8s.
220-Yard Boys' 16-Year-Old Championship—Won by George Thompson, Chicago; Morris Baker, Chicago, second; George Dornay, Lake Placid, third. Time—26.4s.
440-Yard International Championship—Won by Joe Moore, Lake Placid; Edward Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Martin Goodman, Winnipeg, Canada, third. Time—31.4s.
440-Yard 12-Year-Old Championship—Won by Carl Finch and Carl Parody, both Lake Placid, in dead heat; Daniel Vannorrich, Saranac Lake, third. Time—44.8s.
220-Yard 10-Year-Old Championship—Won by James Shea, Lake Placid; John Shea, Lake Placid, second; Ray Murray, Brooklyn, third. Time—24.8s.
440-Yard 16-Year-Old Class—Won by George Thompson, Chicago; Martin Brewster, Lake Placid, second; Morris Baker, Chicago, third. Time—42s.
440-Yard 14-Year-Old Class—Won by Orrie Green, Saranac Lake; Eddie O'Brien, Pittsburgh, second; Harold Fortune, Lake Placid, third. Time—45s.
Two-Mile International Championship—Won by Everett McGowan, St. Paul; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, third. Time—6m. 45s.

NOT TO ENTER POLO TEAM
NEW YORK, New York—The United States will not send a polo team to the Olympic games. An invitation to compete in July in the polo tournament, which will be held at Ostend instead of Antwerp, was received by the American Polo Association from the Belgian Polo Committee; but the executive committee of the association decided to decline. It is stated that little had been done toward the development of the game since the war ended and there is insufficient time to get a team into shape.

CHICAGO TRACK
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Maroon Has a Number of Stars Out for Its Varsity Team, but Is Weak in One or Two of the Field Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The University of Chicago has a number of outstanding stars in indoor track events this winter, but lacks a well-balanced team. Coach H. O. Page, in outlining Maroon prospects to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently, said that the team is strong in the dashes, the distance runs, relays, and weight events; but that the hurdles, the high jump and the pole vault are uncertain.

With the assistance of T. W. Eck, trainer and coach of the cross-country team, Coach Page is working out a squad of some 40 varsity candidates daily. Seven of these are emblem winners of 1919 and former years, several of whom helped put Chicago in second place at the Conference indoor track meet last year.

The foremost Maroon star of last year, H. H. McCosh, who was captain, has been lost by graduation, but in his place C. G. Higgins '20 has been gained. He won a letter in 1917 when he broke the Conference record in the javelin throw. Returning from the army this fall, he was captain of the football team. He is said to be the most powerful athlete who ever attended the university.

S. H. Speer '20 is captain of the Maroon track team this year. He won the 880-yard run at the Conference meet last year, and is out again for the middle distances and the relay combinations. G. L. Otis '20, who was captain of the cross-country team this fall, is representing Chicago in the mile and two-mile runs. He finished first in the Conference five-mile cross-country race last fall.

Another Maroon star with a good record who is in training again is H. W. Kennedy '20. He won the 440-yard dash at the Conference meet last year. E. C. Curtis '20 has also won points from Chicago in the past. He is playing on the basketball squad at present, but will join the track team later. He has been the Conference champion in the quarter-mile and will enter that event again.

In the shot, the discus, and the hammer, J. M. Harris '21, W. N. Graham '22, J. W. Mochel '21, and F. W. McDonald '22. In the quarter-mile there are Captain Speer, J. A. Bartky '20, Kennedy, B. D. Cowen '21, and Curtis, while A. R. Jones '21, Captain Speer and W. A. Bowers '21 enter the half-mile events.

Otis and L. R. Dooley '21, E. H. Moore '20 and W. W. Watson '21, members of the cross-country squad, are depended on for the one and two-mile runs.

Men of unproven ability are trying out for the hurdles, and the most promising of these are J. B. Hall '21 and P. R. Schnaberger '21. The high jump is presenting a problem, inasmuch as there are no men of varsity experience out for that event and no new men of exceptional ability have appeared. However, Coach Page is trying to develop B. B. Hall '22, M. A. Bowers '22, and McDonald '22 to take care of the Maroon team in this department. The broad jump is another weak spot and a makeshift representation in this event is likely. In the pole vault there will be B. B. Hall and Schnaberger, who will have to show decided improvement to win points in the various meets.

Chicago will be very strong in the weight events. Higgins will take part in all of them, the shot put, the hammer throw, the discus, and the javelin. C. Jackson, captain-elect of the 1920 football team, will be another powerful man in these. J. C. Reber '21, Walter Phenev '22, E. C. Redmond '22, and C. C. McWilliams '21 are other good weight men.

MISS E. V. ROSENTHAL
LEADS QUALIFIERS

PALM BEACH, Florida—Miss E. V. Rosenthal of the Racine Country Club was the winner of the qualifying-round gold medal in the women's championship golf tournament of Florida with a card of 85, one better than Mrs. Q. F. Feltnor of the South Shore Field Club.

Miss Rosenthal, who was runner-up to Mrs. H. A. Jackson in the women's national championship tournament in 1914, and has also held the women's western championship title several times, was not playing her best game, as her card was just 10 strokes behind her best record for the course. The cards of those who qualified for the championship division of match play follow:

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Racine 45 45 85
Mrs. Q. F. Feltnor, South Shore 40 46 86
Mrs. David Calhoun, St. Louis 41 48 89
Mrs. E. L. Eyfield, Ravine 42 47 89
Miss L. Stumer, Racine 40 51 91
Miss L. Mitchell, Myopia 42 51 93
Mrs. T. K. Mann, Buffalo 44 49 93
Mrs. D. W. Paige, Belmont 44 49 93
Miss L. Witherspoon, Fort Henry 42 51 94
Miss C. Robinson, New York 46 49 95
Mrs. J. B. Rosenthal, Racine 45 54 99
Miss Helen Simon, Deal 45 54 101
Mrs. M. Alexander, New York 46 55 101
Mrs. Louise Branch, New York 46 55 101
Miss N. Brackett, Tr. & Ctry. 48 54 102
Mrs. P. C. Bryce, New York 54 49 103

SIX VETERANS FOR
PRINCETON ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—With six of last fall's regulars back and one of the strongest freshman teams Princeton

University has ever had to draw from, next year's varsity soccer football team should be unusually strong.

Coach William Nies will start the spring soccer season about March 5. Two elevens, known as the first and second Nassau teams, will be kept in action. Competition will be provided by several amateur teams in Trenton, Princeton, and other nearby towns, which are composed largely of Scots and English players. Following is the league soccer schedule for Princeton next fall:

October 30—Haverford College at Princeton.
November 6—Harvard University at Boston; 13—Yale University at Princeton; 20—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 27—Cornell University at Ithaca.

These games will be supplemented by matches with Crescent Athletic Club, Coast Guard, Englewood Field Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Swarthmore College, and possibly the United States Naval Academy.

YALE FIVE WINS
CLOSE CONTEST

Elis Defeat Columbia University Basketball Team by One Point in an Overtime Game

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL
STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Pennsylvania	4	0	1.000
Yale University	4	2	.666
Cornell University	3	2	.600
Princeton University	3	3	.500
Columbia University	1	3	.250
Dartmouth College	0	4	.000

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's varsity basketball team is today in sole possession of second place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing following its victory over the Columbia University five here Wednesday night by a score of 32 to 31. Previous to this game, Yale and Cornell were tied for second place, each team having won 3 and lost 2 games.

The Yale-Columbia game was one of the most exciting seen here in many days. After the two teams had battled on even terms for the regulation time of 40 minutes, they took the contest to a five-minute overtime period with the score tied at 31 points each. During this extra period the only point scored was a foul goal by Capt. DeForest VanSlyck of Yale and it gave the Elis their victory.

J. H. Johnson '20, the Columbia right forward, played the best game of the evening. Though closely guarded by the Yale players, he threw five brilliant field goals. Captain VanSlyck was the Yale star. The summary:

YALE COLUMBIA
VanSlyck, 16.....fg. Stutz, 10
Alderman, 10.....fg. Stutz, 10
Hamill, 10.....fg. Stutz, 10
Cohen, 10.....fg. Stutz, 10
Score—Yale University 32, Columbia University 31. Goals from floor—VanSlyck 4, Hamill 3, Cohen 3, Alderman, Flynn for Yale; Johnson 3, Stutz 3, Flynn 2, Farrell 2, Weinstein for Columbia. Goals from foul—VanSlyck 8 for Yale; Farrell 3 for Columbia. Referee—Joseph Deering. Umpire—T. J. Thorpe. Time—Two 20m. periods and 5m. overtime.

MISSOURI WINS
ANOTHER GAME

Defeats University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Race 36 to 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
COLUMBIA, Missouri—Twenty-one hundred spectators, the largest crowd in the history of basketball here, saw the University of Missouri defeat the University of Kansas, 36 to 21, Wednesday night. The two colleges are the keenest rivals in the Missouri Valley Conference and as a result fouls were frequent. H. R. Laslett '20, right guard of the University of Kansas five, and L. W. Wackher '20, right guard for the University of Missouri, being eliminated on personal fouls at the end of the first half. The University of Missouri had a victory from the start, its defense work featuring. The summary:

MISSOURI KANSAS
Scott, 11.....fg. Laslett, 11
Rudy, 11.....fg. Laslett, 11
Williams, 11.....fg. Laslett, 11
Coffey, 11.....fg. Laslett, 11
Wackher, 11.....fg. Laslett, 11
Score—University of Missouri 36, University of Kansas 21. Goals from floor—Rudy 6, Scott 5, Williams 3 for Missouri; Rudy 4, Dunn 4 for Kansas. Goals from foul—Scott 8 for Missouri; Rudy 5 for Kansas. Referee—R. R. Sermon. Umpire—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS
FROM LAFAYETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania hockey team defeated Lafayette College at the Ice Palace on Wednesday night by 6 goals to 3. The six-man team was tried here for the first time and proved a complete success. Captain Farah was Penn's star with three of the six goals. Lafayette played well, but showed a lack of practice. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA LAFAYETTE
Pringle, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Kens, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Parah, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Cope, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Berkalov, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Jeffries, 10.....fg. Seaman, 10
Score—University of Pennsylvania 6, Lafayette 3. Goals from floor—Pringle 3, Kens 3 for Pennsylvania; McAllen 2, Seaman for Lafayette. Referee—H. A. Page. Montreal. Time—Three 12m. periods.

CHICAGO GETS REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The midsummer regatta of the Central States Rowing Association will be held in

GOOD MATERIAL
FOR IOWA TRACK

Coach J. P. Watson Has Promising Men Out for Almost Every Event Which Makes Up the Conference Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
IOWA CITY, Iowa—Material at hand for the 1920 track squad at the University of Iowa gives every promise of developing a team the equal of any that ever represented the university. Iowa has never been really strong in track. What points the Hawkeyes win this year will be through a well-balanced team, rather than by individual stars. Coach J. P. Watson has men who may be entered in almost every event, with a good chance to win points.

Indoor work for the track squad has attracted a squad of well over 100 men. Interest in track work was greatly augmented through the annual track mixer, at which the board of control of athletics entertained every university man with a high school or varsity track record. Nearly 500 men turned out for the mixer.

Indications are that Iowa will be strongest this season in the weight events and the javelin throw. Allen Wallen '20, Fred Slater '21, and C. A. Mockmore '20 will be the trio for the shotput and discus throw, which the university will depend on. L. M. Dyke '21 will toss the javelin among the best in the west this season. Last year he took second in the javelin throw at the Conference meet in Chicago.

Capt. L. H. Brigham '20 is expecting his best year in the high jump, and should perform around the 6ft. mark. He will be seconded by E. P. Hoffman '21, who can approach the 6ft. mark himself, and J. S. McConnell '22, a freshman last year who displayed ability.

For the dashes Coach Watson has an array of talent in C. I. Colby '21, Raymond Justen '20, Carl Matthey '22, Ernest Wahl '22, J. R. Hill '21, and J. T. Smith '22. Colby and Justen won their letter "I" in the dashes last year, and Smith has a high school record of 15s. in the 100. With these men the Hawkeyes expect to have a strong team in the half-mile relay, as well as in the dash events.

A. H. Rosenbaum '21, an "I" man last year, and P. X. Smith '22 will run the half-mile for Iowa. Smith is expected to be at least as good as Rosenbaum, and the two men with reasonable improvement during the spring practice should run the 880-yard event in time close to 2m. M. E. Sweazey '21 and B. E. Goodrich '22 are Iowa's best men in the mile, while A. G. Kruse '21 and others from the cross-country squad will run the two-mile event. L. E. Smith '20, Dyke, Floyd Davis, unclassified, and John Cumberland '22 are a quartet of more than average men in the 440-yard run.

Consistent hurdlers are F. L. Kostlan '21, an "I" man, W. B. Reno '22, Warren Hayes '22, and W. S. Kelly '21. Guerdon Parker '22, who possesses a fine high school record over both the high and low barriers, will be eligible for the varsity this year and is expected to win points regularly.

Besides being a high jumper, Captain Brigham broadjumps creditably. F. J. Cornelius '23 is likewise a broad jumper, who is eligible this spring for competition. In the pole vault Iowa will be represented by A. A. Devine '22 and Frank Shimek '22.

MISSOURI WINS
ANOTHER GAME

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GOLF COURSES AT
ST. JEAN DE LUZ

St. Barbe Is Said to Be the Second Oldest Links in France

By The Christian Science Monitor special golf correspondent

PAU, France—All who play golf at Pau should make the adventure to Argeles for half a day's golf there and then return. Argeles is an odd little place with small hotels of a sequestered kind and a British or American artist or author of eminence is generally to be found staying there. It is a real golf course, but has been much neglected, and is not a place for regular play like Pau and Biarritz. So, when the new arrival would, for experience's sake, play his round there and then depart, he proceeds from the hotel where he lunched to the course in a conveyance of some description, and the man who drives calls at various small hostessons on the way soliciting the services of little Jacques or Jeanne as caddies for the afternoon. Otherwise there would be no caddies.

St. Jean de Luz, a charming spot on the coast, with eight or ten golf courses, is already one of the most popular golfing resorts in southern France, and is advancing to even greater things. In some ways it is not quite so pretentious, so extravagant, as the other famous places in this region. The community passes its time more quietly, and in so doing they get all that they desire and have a most excellent time. So good and sound is the St. Jean de Luz system of winter golf that it is increasing in popularity at a tremendous rate. It is the club and course that go by the name of La Nivelle that have done it all, though there was golf in the place before this was started. As a matter of fact, there are two other courses at St. Jean de Luz. One of them is called St. Barbe and is said to be the second oldest in France, and another is that of the St. Jean de Luz Club. Both of these are short courses, and in these days they have little vogue. The second of them is laid out on the edge of the rocky coast and embraces some most adventurous holes. La Nivelle is a newer creation, and one that is in some respects remarkable. Ten years or so ago there was no golf course there, the land on which the players roam in these days being then given up to the cultivation of turnips, cabbages, and things of that kind.

Some people who were anxious for the future of the place as a winter resort then came to the conclusion that a full-sized 18-hole golf course was a necessity. An Englishman and a Spaniard who were interested in the matter went prospecting, and they fixed on this land as being the best in the district for the purpose, and bargained for its purchase for a sum of about 150,000 francs. The local farmers gave up the land somewhat unwillingly; but when at last they retired from it, they informed the purchasers of something that was very much to their advantage. They told them that they should not try to grow golfing grass upon it by means of seeds, as they were minded to do in the usual way, but that they should leave the ground to itself and it would spontaneously produce the best possible grass for the purpose, such were the natural conditions and circumstances. They followed the advice, and up came the most excellent grass, and the turf there is among the best for the game in the south of France.

The course, which rises from the banks of the River Nivelle, is of the inland variety, and winds through some wooded country, over a wide chasm, and among pastoral scenery. The holes are well designed and full of sporting quality; in this respect indeed the golf is the best to be obtained in these parts. The chief professional at the place is Arnaud Massey, the only Frenchman who has been there since the opening of the war began to arrive. It says something for the attractions of the place and the faithfulness of many of those who are fond of it that, despite the great upheaval, the club has lost no money in the last five years.

OTTAWA EASILY
DEFEATS QUEBEC

Winners Take Early Lead in National Hockey League Game and Are Not Overtaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa kept abreast of St. Patricks of Toronto by defeating Quebec here Wednesday night by the score of 8 to 3. The game was only a work-out for Ottawa whose lead was never threatened. Only in the second period did the Quebec team show any sign of real competition.

Ottawa was without Broadbent and Carey was absent from Quebec. The playing of McCarthy featured the work of the visitors while Cy Denney was the star for the locals and scored three goals. The summary:

OTTAWA QUEBEC
Darragh, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Nighbor, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Denney, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Cleghorn, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Boucher, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Benedict, 10.....fg. McCarthy, 10
Score—Ottawa 8, Quebec 3. Goals—Denney 3, Darragh 2, Cleghorn 2, Nighbor, Boucher for Ottawa; Malone, Ritchie, McCarthy for Quebec. Substitutes—McKel, Bruce, Gerard, Merrill for Ottawa; McLean, Ritchie for Quebec. Referee—N. Westwick. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CANADIENS LOSE
TO ST. PATRICKS

Result Is a Big Surprise in the National Hockey League Championship Series of 1920

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
STANDINGS
(Second Half)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	4		

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NOVEL SCHEMES IN
EUROPEAN TRADE

Dislocation of Foreign Exchanges
Responsible for Various Shifts
to Make Profit—Germany Is
Shipping Commodities

BOSTON, Massachusetts—M. F. Hovatt, assistant cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, who has returned from a trip through western Europe, says: "What impressed me most, beyond the usual phases of reconstruction effort, were the novel schemes developed in European trade as a consequence of the dislocation of exchanges. All sorts of shifts, even smuggling, are attempted to profit by exchange disparities."

"Barter, especially through the former neutrals, has become quite prevalent; in Holland large banks assist in forming trading companies for this business. As regards smuggling there were rumors of attempts to get foreign securities surreptitiously out of Germany in violation of the German regulations. Some speculators in former enemy money, when standing to lose heavily by its further depreciation, switched their transactions into commodities and retrieved their loss."

"One example of the taking advantage of currency variations has been the shipping out of Germany, Austria and the Near East of such commodities as Persian rugs, pianos, etc., to such an extent that the entire supply was cleaned up last November."

Germany's Exports

"Germany, as I observed from Switzerland and Holland, has been shipping out every salable commodity it has. An interesting instance was the food of furniture poured into Switzerland, until the Swiss manufacturers feared ruin and the government put an embargo."

"As yet the buying power of Germany is almost nil. A consequence of this condition has been the actual shipment back to Dutch and Belgian ports from the Rhineland of goods shipped there by allied or American concerns, because the price proved prohibitive as a result of further depreciation of exchange."

"Holland and the Scandinavian countries are full of overseas goods for which sale has not yet been arranged, chiefly because of the hitch over price and payment. The warehouses at all the ports are bulging. Most of the goods are provisions from the Americas and the Dutch and British colonies."

"Switzerland, by the way, is in something of our plight in facing loss of export and tourist trade, because of the relative premium on its own money. The Swiss franc is off only 18 per cent in terms of dollars, compared with 64 per cent for the French franc and 72 per cent for the Italian lira. One Swiss publicist actually advocated deliberate 'inflation' of Swiss currency, by issuing paper money and investing the proceeds in public improvements, with the idea of getting on an even trading basis with neighbor countries."

"Silver coins have disappeared in France, and there is annoying difficulty in making small change. You are allowed to carry out of the country only 10 francs in silver, or 1000 in paper."

Money Going to Belgium

"Even before the war, France had tried to get Switzerland to disclose investments and deposits made there by Frenchmen with a view to evading home taxation. Now the exchange disparities are leading these holders to cash in and shift the proceeds from Switzerland into banks in Belgium—with the prospect of French taxation becoming heavier than ever. There has been a double result. This selling recently forced Swiss down from 80 to 60, with some subsequent recovery and a rise above par of many Belgian securities. Incidentally this resembles the speculative buying from America which has sent German municipal bonds up more than 10 points the last month or so."

"Belgium—which has made the greatest reconstruction progress on the Continent—is getting full of money. The Belgian banks have ceased to allow interest on outside deposits. Recently they have been discounting American cotton bills as low as 1 1/2 per cent. Their investments in Italy, France, etc., do not show any such losses as the same securities show in Switzerland, and to this extent the banks in Belgium are in better shape than those in neutral countries."

"The Europeans are impatiently waiting for us to arrange a program for commercial credits—in our interest quite as much as theirs. Terms will be not easy in all cases to settle. They frankly say they will buy the hardest minimum from the United States with exchange where they are, and will make every effort to ship us goods."

COTTON EXCHANGE TO CLOSE

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Board of Managers of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has decided to have no session on Saturday, February 21. The exchange also will be closed on February 23.

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed to business on Saturday, February 21, and Monday, February 23.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
1919 Increase
Second week Feb. 1, 1919, 1919, 1919
From Jan. 1, 1919, 1919, 1919

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	44
Am Car & Fdy	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Loco	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelters	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Sugar	127	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Woolen	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Yarn	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Atchafalaya	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Bald	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Bald B Co	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
B & O	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel B	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Can Pacific	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Central Leather	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chandler	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
C M & St P	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
C R I & Pac	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chino	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Croft	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Cruible Steel	208-208 1/2	208	208 1/2	208 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuba Cane S pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Endicott	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gen Electric	157	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Gen Motors	239	239 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2
Goodrich	69	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Int Paper	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Inspiration	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kennecott	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	31	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Marine pfd	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Metals	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Midvale	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pacific	26	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
N Y N H & H	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
No Pacific	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Pan Am Pet	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Penn	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pierced Arrow	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Reading	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Rep I & St	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Roy D N Y	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Singular	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
So Pac	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Studebaker	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Texas Co	182	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Texas & Pac	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Trans Oil	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Rubber	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Smelting	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Realty	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Utah Copper	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Un Pacific	118	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Wells Fargo	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Worthington P	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Total sales	949,300			

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 30 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of Paris 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
City of London 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1921	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1923	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1924	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1925	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1926	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1927	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1928	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1929	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1930	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1931	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1932	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1933	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1934	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1935	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1936	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1937	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1938	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1939	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1940	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98	
A A Ch com	89 1/2	1 1/2
Am Beach	112 1/2	
Am Wool com	112 1/2	
Am Zinc	18 1/2	
Arizona Com	11 1/2	
Booth Elev	10 1/2	
Boston Elev	62 1/2	
Boston & M	24 1/2	
Butte & Sup	24 1/2	
Cal & Arizona	24 1/2	
Cal & Hecla	360	
Copper Range	43	
East Butte	114	
Eastern Mass	20	
Fairbanks	68 1/2	
Granby	40	
Granby & M	27 1/2	
Gray & Davis	32 1/2	
Greene-Can	33 1/2	
I Creek com	42	
Isle Royale	31 1/2	
Lake Copper	24 1/2	
Mass Elec pfd	10 1/2	
Mass Gas	72	
May-Old Colony	84 1/2	
Mohawk	23 1/2	
Mullins Body	41	
N Y N H & H	31 1/2	
North Butte	16 1/2	
Old Dominion	47 1/2	
Oscoda	47 1/2	
Parish & Bing	38	
Pond Creek	19	
Punta Alegre	80 1/2	
Road & Van Der	42 1/2	
Stewart	42 1/2	
Swift & Co	119 1/2	
United Fruit	183	
United Shoe	45	
U S Smelting	65 1/2	

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Alma Explos	8	8 1/2
Allied Packers	24	27 1/2
American Safety Razor	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boston & Mont	40	40
Carib Synd	20	23
Chalmers Motors	3	6
Cities S Banks Cfs	39	40
Deere	41 1/2	41 1/2
General Motors	24 1/2	25 1/2
General Motors (new)	24 1/2	25 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	99	104
Ind Packg	12 1/2	14
Inter Petro	59 1/2	60
Invincible Oil	30	32
Midwest Refining	150	151
Ohio Body	25	25
Peeterson	14	15
Retail Candy	14	15
Ryan Pet	3 1/2	3 1/2
Salt Creek	50	50 1/2
Shanna Petrol	25	25 1/2
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	14
U S Tool	23 1/2	24 1/2
White Oil	29 1/2	29 1/2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Sterling 60-day bills 3.30, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.30, commercial 60-day bills 3.39, demand 3.43 1/2, cables 3.44. France demand 12 1/2, cables 13.65. Belgium demand 13.22, cables 13.20. Guilders demand 37 1/2, cables 37 1/2. Lire demand 18.04, cables 18.02. Mark demand 1.03, cables 1.05. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 8 1/2. Call money ranged 6 per cent all day.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GOODRICH COMPANY
TO RECAPITALIZE

Pamphlet Report Shows Last
Year's Earnings to Have Im-
proved—New Plan Provides
for Sale of Stock to Employees

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The B. F. Goodrich Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended December 31, 1919, showing earnings, before taxes, equal to 25.09 per cent on the \$60,000,000 common stock, compared with 23.08 per cent before taxes in 1918, and 14.49 per cent after taxes in 1917, and 12.06 per cent in 1916. The consolidated statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 1919, compares as follows:

1919	1918
Net sales	\$141,343,419
Total inc	20,340,214
Total deduc	1,835,540
Inc on B P	1,939,861
Fed tax	5,559,812
Int on reduce plant	1,447,540
Lib bond deduc	104,410
Pfd divs	2,247,000
Balance	13,557,813
Com divs	2,400,000
Deduct	1,177,778
Prent and accr div	2,857,000
Surplus	12,653,813
P and S surp	41,203,046

*Federal tax paid during year applies to 1918 earnings.
†Comprises reduction of preferred stock purchase for cost to par and \$100,000 additional appropriation for pension fund.
‡Received on sale of 150,000 shares additional preferred stock issued.

The company, in a letter to the stockholders, sets forth details of a proposed recapitalization plan on which stockholders will vote on March 10. The plan provides for the issuance of \$30,000,000 five-year 7 per cent convertible gold notes convertible into common stock at \$80 a share. In addition the authorized common stock capital is to be increased from 600,000 shares of \$100 par to 1,500,000 shares no par value stock. Of such 1,500,000 shares no par value common stock, 600,000 shares will be exchanged share for share for the present \$100 par stock, 125,000 shares will be set aside for sale to the Goodrich employees, 375,000 shares will be reserved for issue in connection with conversion of notes, and the remaining 400,000 shares will be available for future requirements of the corporation.

Upon approval of the plan, common stockholders of record March 15 will have the right to purchase at the rate of \$100 of notes for each two shares of common held at \$99 for each \$100 notes or alternatively to purchase new common stock at the rate of 1 1/4 shares for each two shares of old stock held at \$80 a share.

CLUETT PEABODY'S
ENORMOUS INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—The report of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., and subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31:

1919	1918
Net sales	\$32,421,815
Net profit at tax, etc	\$5,153,129
Surplus after divs	3,583,129
Previous surplus	4,236,423
Stock in treasury	1,050
Total surplus	7,869,602
Special surplus	1,019,765
Final surplus	

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Fashions of Early Spring

Quaint indeed are the frocks of early spring, and many an odd conceit marks the accessories designed. Yet those who favor the modes of our grandmothers can only approve, for many a new gown takes its design from an old one which long ago was tucked away in a trunk in some dim attic.

For example, there are the tight, untrimmed bodices and short, puffy sleeves which distinguish many of the smartest of the new silk frocks. The sleeves have outstanding ruffles to call attention to their charms, and the bodices are cut very close, and many of them have a dropped-shoulder effect which first made its bow many a year ago. Frequently these bodices have no trimming at all, save for one or two narrow ribbons which hand it at the waist, and these ribbons are picot-edged as were the ones worn when tight bodices last came into fashion.

The skirts of these little silk dresses are quite short and quite full, and nearly every one has some sort of very full hip drapery. The apron which came into vogue last year is still very fashionable, and comes boldly out as just what it is in most refreshing manner.

One delightful little frock of this type was of black taffeta, and its short sleeves and slim waist were banded with ribbons of lemon yellow and cerise—both in rather faded shades. These ribbons were separated widely on the sides, but were brought together at the left side of the front, where a quaint little cluster of French roses of deeper shades of the same colors held down the ends of ribbon. The skirt of this frock was particularly interesting. The sides were well puffed out over the hips, and covering the front panel of the skirt and falling straight to its hem was an apron of cream-colored flax lace, having a deep border which came well up above the knees.

Another charming black taffeta frock, also tight-bodied, used black ruching of the same silk, about three inches wide, to edge its sleeves, which were short and puffy. The skirt was rather plain, and edged with this same ruching, both edges turning down toward the edge of the frock. But the most interesting feature of this little dress was its overskirt, of very sheer white organdie, much embroidered in white. This overskirt was split down either side to about 12 inches above the hem, and narrow ruching of the organdie edged these two insertions. A wider ruching of organdie edged the bottom of the overskirt, turning gayly upward, in contrast to the ruching of the black skirt.

One may vote for crisp, outstanding afternoon frocks such as these, but in selecting a spring suit, trim lines are the ones most favored. Many an Eton jacket is seen among the newest models, both in dresses and in suits. An interesting little suit of dark blue serge achieved distinction by having, under its Eton jacket, a brilliant yellow underblouse, embroidered in black, and fashioned of heavy silk. This blouse, made on straight lines, was belted in at the waist and came down to just above the hips.

The new coats never descend to very great lengths, the longest being just finger-tip length, and most of them are very close fitting and bound with braid. However, there are, as usual, many new suits which depart from the rule; one interesting English model of blue serge breaks all precedent and boasts a coat which comes clear to the hem of the skirt, but this, of course, is hardly practicable for late spring wear.

As for hats, they have taken on brand new aspects this season. Raffia, brilliantly colored and combined with black, oiled cloth, distinguishes many of the new models. This raffia is used in several ways; fashioned into little flowers much as single-stitch embroidery is done, it brightens the brim of little satin hats; laid in straight strands about the upturned brim of a black oiled cloth hat, or divided into short lengths just as long as the crown of the hat is high, it is bound with horizontal strands of a contrasting color. Sometimes it is used to embroider the crown of the brim of a hat—but always it is of the most vivid blues, greens, purples, yellows, and reds. Sometimes a bit of varnish adds to its brilliancy. It would seem to be a distinctive hat trimming for early spring alone, as its colors are too bright for warmer weather, but it is most attractive and very new indeed.

Another charming fashion is that of using straw for trimming. One very lovely, rather wide-brimmed hat of light copper-colored straw was trimmed with fine strands of the same straw laid in straight strands around the upper part of the brim, and fashioned into large, flat flowers which were placed around the crown. Over this straw trimming was tightly bound tulle of the same shade, which held the trimming very flat and insured its durability even in the strongest wind.

For some time the shawl has been just on the verge of returning to popular favor, and many a New Yorker who has noticed at opera or concert more than one shawl about the shoulders of a well-dressed woman, in lieu of any other wrap, has hoped that the quaint custom of wearing beautifully embroidered shawls would soon be in favor again. Now it is interesting to note in Fifth Avenue shops that the shawl, cleverly fashioned into a half-cloak, yet losing none of its individuality, has made its bow once more. The fringed silk shawl has a gracious beauty all its own, and rare indeed is the woman who does not look well in one.

Fabrics for early spring are very interesting. Foulards, serges, satin, tricotine, crêpe de Chine, plaids, dark material barred with white or bright colors, and duvetyne, have all received the stamp of approval from overseas.

From Paris, too, comes a hint that the basque waist is to be more popular than ever as spring advances. This will be not the rather modified basque which has been so popular of late, but the old-fashioned basque which comes well down in a point in front, and buttons straight up the back. When combined with panner hips in a smart afternoon frock, this style bodice has a quaint, old-time effect which is decidedly attractive.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Durable playtime frock

Sateen Frocks for Children

Some of the New York shops specializing in children's clothes are showing a new use for an old-fashioned material. English sateen is combined in plain and figured designs to make most attractive and durable playtime frocks for small boys and girls.

All manner of birds and flowers have found their way to these interesting small suits and dresses. A simple but carefully drawn design is cut from dark sateen and applied to a flowered background with a result that is as pleasing as it is novel. Red and yellow sateen apples were used on the flowered blue and yellow skirt of the little maid in the illustration. They are applied to the hem and pockets with the black silk which is also used to hem her suspenders and the tiny ruffles of her dark blue bloomers.

It would no doubt add to the young wearer's interest in her frock if she were allowed to cut out the paper pattern for the appliqué fruit.

Interesting Ideas for the Bedroom

In California during the past decade the tremendous demand for homes of every type and cost, due to the rapid increase of population, has caused architects to study home-building with greatest care. Added beauty and convenience have resulted. Although some of the details of plans and furnishings may appertain only to a situation similar to this semi-tropical country, still there are others which could be used in any country and climate.

Bedrooms in California are often a surprise to the stranger. Beds and window screens "disappear," mirrors and dressers are built in, and dressing room and bathroom, with their individual conveniences, lead off each bedroom. A fireplace, chaise longue, writing desk, lamps, and flowering plants make a cozy sitting room when no beds are in sight.

The "disappearing" beds are very common in California, and have been used elsewhere to advantage. The metal beds are of regulation size, with regulation springs and mattresses. They only differ from the usual bed in that they have no high head or foot board, and they rest on large rollers. On one side of the bedroom, the paneling is made to open like doors, the height of the bed. The bed is pushed through the open space on to a screened-in porch, where one can enjoy sleeping outdoors. If sudden rain comes, it is a quick and easy matter to shove the bed back into the bedroom, closing the low doors. The room is then like any bedroom. When not in use the bed is outside on the porch, protected by a moisture-proof covering. Other arrangements are made whereby the bed disappears into a ventilated, metal-lined space under cupboards, in closets, etc.

The "disappearing" screens have been found to be very delightful for those who love beautiful views, and who desire nothing to obscure the brilliant scene before them. These screens are attached to the windows, and when the window is pushed up, the screen appears from a space between the outer and inside walls of the house. When the window is pushed down or closed, the screen disappears down into its case, and the vision through the window is free.

The Use of a Practical Workbox

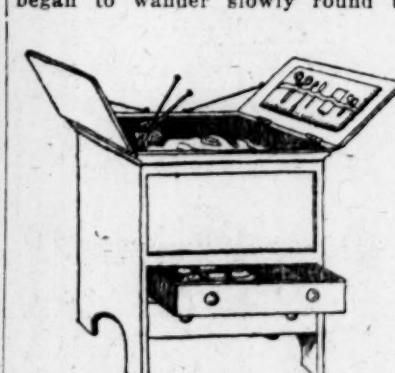
Directly I entered Belinda's room I felt that something was different; there seemed to be more space, and while I was looking around to see if she had been moving her furniture, Belinda herself came in. I had only been talking to her for a few minutes when I



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

suddenly realized that the difference was just this: Belinda's room was tidy! Marvelous change! For Belinda—my best of friends—is, or I must say, was, the untidiest person I have ever come across. Her charming room was generally littered from end to end with whatever she happened to be doing at the moment. I don't think she ever put anything away and as she was always doing a great deal of needlework and dressmaking, one usually had to clear the chairs before one could sit down.

Today, however, all was in perfect order, and while Belinda was bubbling forth all her latest news to me, my eyes began to wander slowly round the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An original workbox

room and I felt my attention straying, so I interrupted her abruptly. "Before you tell me any more," I said, "do please tell me just what you have done and how you did it." Belinda smiled self-consciously—of course she knew exactly what I meant.

"All right," she said, "I will tell you the whole thing. You know what a terrible muddle my room was always in. My family and friends were continually rubbing it in; in fact, they seemed to think that I had my room like that for the sole purpose of annoying them and I don't remember that one of them ever made a helpful suggestion as to how I could ever get it right; it never seemed to strike anyone that it was unpleasant for them just to be in the room for a few minutes occasionally that it must be much worse for me who works here most of the time. Things reached a climax a month ago when I started knitting jumpers. Can you imagine what it was like to have three or four pounds of wool at large in this room? It got round the legs of the chairs, it got knotted and had to be cut! Then dear Mother looked in one day and said: 'Oh, Belinda, what a terrible room! Why don't you tidy your work basket?' My work basket! Look at it, my dear, a thing that size," pointing to a small round basket on a shelf, "in which to bestow all the litter of this room! It started me to thinking, though, and I came to the conclusion that if I only had a place for all my things it would be a joy to put them in it. Untidiness is such a habit that unless you can think your way out you just spend your life in shallows and in miseries," said Belinda, dramatically, relapsing into Shakespeare. "Anyway," she went on, "I did pull myself together and think my way out, and that is the result," as she pointed to a small piece of furniture like a little cabinet which I had not noticed before. "Go on, my dear," I said, "I'm thrilled." "Well," resumed Belinda, "I realized that I must have a big workbox, or rather a little work cabinet, specially made to hold all my

things, so I rang up an artist friend, who is rather fond of designing furniture and inventing things, and asked him to help me, and we worked it out together. My friend knew a cabinet maker's workman and he got him to make the thing, in his spare time, in plain white wood. Then we painted it with black Japan paints outside, and with Indian red inside the drawers and lid. The bottom drawer is for balls of wool—it holds about a dozen; then comes the next, all divided into partitions for mending things, here is one for all the different colored darning wools, one for all the reels of silk and cotton, another for cards of buttons, hooks and eyes and so on, another for tape and oddments. Then at the top I have this deep well, which I have lined with yellow plush, and it holds all the work I have on hand at the time, with a little detachable tray for the scissors and cotton and things in use. The lid of the well opens in the middle and folds back on each side, so on the inside of the lid I have nailed a piece of plush over a padding of cotton wool and made loops with ribbon to hold crochet hooks, knitting hooks, knitting needles, needle cases, and such things, while on the other side there is a pocket for embroidery silks, with divisions to prevent them from getting muddled. I'm delighted with it, it just holds everything and it is so easy now to put things away and to know just where to find them.

"The great secret of tidiness, my dear," Belinda added sagely, "is to have a place for everything, and the next time I come across an untidy person I shall advise her to really think out a place for keeping all her things in and to get a proper place for everything."

Office Helps in the Home

A woman's home is her laboratory or office, and some of the many aids to efficiency of the business world might well be adopted there, if she is to run her home most effectively. No complicated or difficult "system" is necessary—though they sometimes prove helpful—but merely a few of the minor office accessories that simplify work. In the first place, office work suggests a desk—and household work ought to, for it is remarkable how much easier it is to keep accounts and make plans for days in advance, when there is a time and a place specifically reserved for doing it. The time immediately after breakfast is often most convenient, but there is a lighter task that might come first. That is reading the morning newspaper—and in the most efficient households the reading of the morning paper is of valuable assistance in the day's routine.

Many an office subscribes to a newspaper clipping service for items useful in their work, and the housekeeper should be no less alert and progressive. It is not necessary for her to subscribe to a clipping service, however—she can do it herself, and much more satisfactorily than anyone else could. Scissors, paste, and stiff cards should be kept handy as she reads the paper, so that when she finds short items bearing on housekeeping, such as instructions, recipes, or means that might prove helpful to her, she can clip them out, mount them, and file them, according to subject, in a desk drawer.

These are both broad suggestions adapted from office routine—but the little details of office management are just as valuable and adaptable to the home. The custom of always keeping a copy of business letters in an excellent one—and carbon paper that records the touch of a fountain pen can now be had at most stationery stores.

Perhaps the most useful of all hints to be gained from an office are little things. No housekeeper can realize until she has tried it how convenient a tray of pins, rubber bands, and paper clips will be found. Their uses seem innumerable, and one wonders after adopting them at home why kitchens have been so slow in accepting the conveniences that offices would not be without. Some of these little accessories even develop uses at home that their office careers have never suggested—two-story letter tray, for instance, which proves such an excellent holder for vegetables, guaranteeing them a free circulation of air that is impossible in the storage pantry or ice-box.

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The Cushion for the Day Bed

The energetic housekeeper had spent many hours looking for just the right kind of cushion for her ebony day bed, which was covered with old blue tapestry, and although she had seen the one she really wanted she had cost considerably more than she thought expedient to spend for it. That fact was no obstacle in her way of her acquiring it, however, but rather an incentive to her ingenuity.

When one has a beautiful chaise longue of faded blue, which had originally been part of a lovely evening gown, one need not necessarily convert it into a slip petticoat, she reasoned. The need for the cushion was far more obvious, and she therefore determined to use the material for that purpose, whereupon a number of supplementary ideas immediately began to follow. The cushion would have to be black, of course, to contrast with the blue tapestry and to match the ebony, so the enterprising little woman set out enthusiastically to purchase a package of dye of that hue. The next morning found the housekeeper working with something more than the usual briskness in her eagerness to accomplish her regular duties in time to get the new project under way at the earliest possible moment.

When everything was as orderly in the blue and tan apartment as one could wish, the skirt was washed and thoroughly rinsed in clear water in preparation for the dye bath which she was heating at the same time. With careful, patient obedience to the printed directions on the package the process was successfully accomplished and the black chaise longue hung out bravely to dry. After a thorough pressing the material was bright and fresh in its ebony hue, and ready for future use. A slender piece of light green silk cord was also plunged into the dye, so as to match the silk.

As it was a round pillow that the housekeeper had in mind, her first thought was to purchase a foundation of that shape for the purpose. But, being imbued with a desire to adapt old materials to their best uses, she remembered that one need not always buy round pillows to obtain that shape. Surely an old feather pillow which was not being used would be a superior substitute and could be shaped with a little effort. By stuffing in the four corners and working the outline into a circle, the pillow soon became shapely, and she then tacked the edges to hold it quite firm. Next, she found a piece of crisp chintz, just the right thing to serve as a foundation for the soft chaise longue outside, which was too clingy to hold its own without support. By cutting two circular disks and a strip to be used as a flat surface around the edge and to join the disks together, a neatly tailored pattern was shaped and prepared. The chaise longue was cut so that one piece was laid flat on the right side of the pillow, and another larger piece was shirred around its edge to give a puffy border covering the flat edge. This shirring was carried over to the same width at the back and the ends gathered together at one point in the middle on the wrong side. The silk cord was then sewed on the front side where the shirring was fastened around the plain center disk, and was used at the back in a smaller circle where the gathered ends met. A double loop of the cord was also fastened artistically among the folds of the shirring at one side of the border.

The next step, naturally, was to find an effective relieving note, and this was finally procured at an interesting art shop. A circle of Chinese yellow satin, decorated with cut-out em-

broidery in effective designs, was purchased for 50 cents, and when this was applied in the center of the black disk the cushion was complete and every bit as lovely as the one she had seen displayed in a very expensive shop. "When cushions are procurable for 50 cents one may indulge in several quite joyously," she mused.

It sometimes happens that among the pictures adorning the parlor of a country inn or an old-fashioned farm, wedged in between a portrait of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes and a Landseer engraving of a representation of Nelson on the deck of the Victory, there appears a frame containing a small square of embroidered linen or canvas, and it is this sight the collector's heart leaps up, for there, in all probability is a sampler. There will be no question of its genuineness, either, in such a case and it may very likely turn out that it was worked by some distant connection of the present inhabitants of the house, when she was a little girl.

Flowers of various species and hues, the letters of the alphabet, numerals, and even figures and houses may all appear in such a sampler, accompanied as a rule by a verse or two, or a set of moral maxims and 'ast but not least by the name of the little needlewoman who, years ago, spent so many hours patiently adding tiny stitch to tiny stitch till the whole of the dainty work was done.

For the guidance of the would-be collector it may be noted that embroidered borders inclosing the design came into fashion about 1740 and that some 30 years later they increased considerably in width superseding the narrow, compact ones. It is hardly probable that the collector will meet with any samplers older than the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries in the way described. A fair number of seventeenth century samplers exist and they are to be bought, but they are for the most part already in collections. These earlier samplers are much longer and narrower than the later specimens and they are generally rather different in design.

Allusions to samplers are plentiful in English literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The poet laureate John Skelton makes one of the earliest in his lines:

With that the tappettis and carpettis were layd.
Whereon theis ladys softly myght rest,
The sampler to sew on the laces to enbrayd.

A little later Shakespeare makes Helena tell how she and Hermia have with our needles, created both one flower.

Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion.
Possibly one of the most significant of these allusions is Dr. Johnson's remark in the Idler that "our girls forsake their samplers to teach kindoms wisdom," a sign perhaps that times were changing.

There is a fine sequence of samplers in the Victoria and Albert Museum ranging from the first half of the seventeenth century until well into the nineteenth. One example of a seventeenth century sampler, very long and narrow in width, is dated 1643 and is embroidered partly in silks and partly in linen thread, while a portion of it is ornamented with cut work, drawn work and needle point stitches. Another smaller one, its colored silks a little faded, is inscribed "Martha Salter 1651" as well as with the words: "The feare of God is an excellent relieving note, and this collection was finally procured at an interesting art shop. A circle of Chinese yellow satin, decorated with cut-out em-

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Concerning Samplers

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broidery in effective designs, was purchased for 50 cents, and when this was applied in the center of the black disk the cushion was complete and every bit as lovely as the one she had seen displayed in a very expensive shop. "When cushions are procurable for 50 cents one may indulge in several quite joyously," she mused.

It sometimes happens that among the pictures adorning the parlor of a country inn or an old-fashioned farm, wedged in between a portrait of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes and a Landseer engraving of a representation of Nelson on the deck of the Victory, there appears a frame containing a small square of embroidered linen or canvas, and it is this sight the collector's heart leaps up, for there, in all probability is a sampler. There will be no question of its genuineness, either, in such a case and it may very likely turn out that it was worked by some distant connection of the present inhabitants of the house, when she was a little girl.

Flowers of various species and hues, the letters of the alphabet, numerals, and even figures and houses may all appear in such a sampler, accompanied as a rule by a verse or two, or a set of moral maxims and 'ast but not least by the name of the little needlewoman who, years ago, spent so many hours patiently adding tiny stitch to tiny stitch till the whole of the dainty work was done.

For the guidance of the would-be collector it may be noted that embroidered borders inclosing the design came into fashion about 1740 and that some 30 years later they increased considerably in width superseding the narrow, compact ones. It is hardly probable that the collector will meet with any samplers older than the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries in the way described. A fair number of seventeenth century samplers exist and they are to be bought, but they are for the most part already in collections. These earlier samplers are much longer and narrower than the later specimens and they are generally rather different in design.

Allusions to samplers are plentiful in English literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The poet laureate John Skelton makes one of the earliest in his lines:

With that the tappettis and carpettis were layd.
Whereon theis ladys softly myght rest,
The sampler to sew on the laces to enbrayd.

A little later Shakespeare makes Helena tell how she and Hermia have with our needles, created both one flower.

Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion.
Possibly one of the most significant of these allusions is Dr. Johnson's remark in the Idler that "our girls forsake their samplers to teach kindoms wisdom," a sign perhaps that times were changing.

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NEW RAILWAY ACROSS
UNGAVA TERRITORYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The railway acts recently passed by the Quebec Legislature authorize the construction of a main line of railway from east to west right across the almost unknown territory of Ungava. This will extend from the Bay of Seven Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the one side, to some suitable harbor on the east side of the Hudson Bay on the other. The railway will connect with lines extending from Quebec to Chibougamau, and from Chibougamau, circling round from the north side of Lake St. John to the Mistassini River, Lake Chibougamau and Great Lake Mistassini, and then again extending northwards to a point of junction with the main Ungava line a little to the south of Lake Nipigon.

This development will open up an immense stretch of country known to be rich in minerals, with great water powers supplied by its many rivers, with almost limitless possibilities for pulp and paper in its stretches of primeval forest, and with sections of good agricultural land only requiring to be worked to become of value. With all these resources to draw upon, a manufacturing and farming district is certain to develop to the north of Lake St. John similar to the Lake St. John district in character, and only needing the transportation facilities which these railways will supply to become equally fertile and prosperous.

NOVA SCOTIA TO FORM
A FARMERS' PARTYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Canadian News Office

KENTVILLE, Nova Scotia—Nova Scotia is to have a farmers' political party. At a meeting of delegates to the annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association a resolution was adopted "that the farmers of Nova Scotia, in mass meeting assembled, form a new political party in Nova Scotia along the lines of the United Farmers of Ontario and the farmers' associations of the west as well as New Brunswick."

An executive committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a provincial convention, at which the organization of the new party is to be completed.

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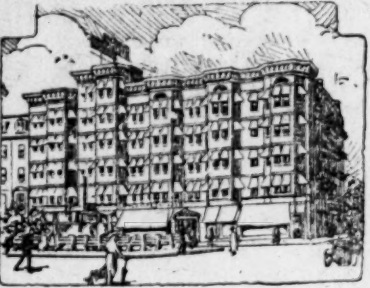
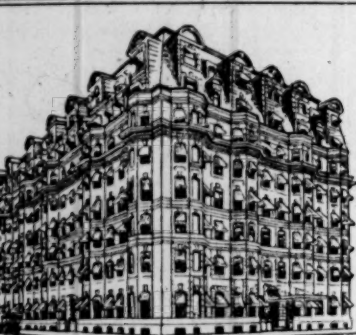
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THE HARRIS, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.
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ARCTIC POSSESSES COMMERCIAL VALUE

Vilhjalmur Stefansson Says Evidence Before Canadian Commission Emphasized Economic Advantages of This Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—As the result of representations made to the Canadian Government by that intrepid explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, as to the vast possibilities from an economic point of view of the arctic territories, a royal commission was appointed which has just closed the first session of its inquiry. Of this commission Mr. Stefansson is a member, and it is safe to say that no man can speak with more authority than he, for during his last polar expedition he covered no less than 20,000 miles of arctic territory, an interview concerning which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago.

During the short session which has been held a number of distinguished men gave evidence, and the views of Vilhjalmur Stefansson were obtained as to the value he attached to the evidence so far given. "Up to the present," he said, "the evidence given has served to emphasize a number of extremely important points which I have been endeavoring for some time past to impress upon the minds of the public. In the first place, there exists a deep-rooted prejudice among the majority of people against the climatic conditions which they firmly believe prevail in the north, and before we can hope to awaken public interest we must prove, what natural scientists have long since known, that the arctic is just as inhabitable as the populated areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

Vegetation Is Abundant

Referring to the temperature, Mr. Stefansson said: "It is no colder in the north than it is in the well-populated prairie towns of western Canada, where people still go about their business without any great degree of hardship with the temperature often registering 20 and 24 below zero. The climate in the north, as it exists today, is in reality one of its resources, for without it it would be almost impossible to cover very large areas without being seriously impeded. Then again, a great number of people believe that there cannot possibly be any vegetation, to speak of, in the arctic, and that what there is must be covered with many feet of snow. The greater part of the year round. If people could only realize that the arctic simply teems with animal life, they would be able to appreciate the fact that the caribou and musk-oxen and other herbivorous animals could not live if their beliefs were true. Actually the vegetation in the north is abundant and the prevailing kind of grass is Kentucky blue grass."

"The Rev. W. H. Fry, a missionary of wide experience in the arctic, produced photographs before the commission showing grass knee-deep. Further evidence emphasized the fact that the snow on the immense stretches of arctic prairies—which greatly resemble the prairies of western Canada, particularly on the high lands—is blown into drifts by the wind, leaving the surface of the ground barely covered, so that pebbles one inch in diameter can be seen above the surface, the blades of grass projecting several inches through the snow."

Comparison With Norway

As to the snowfall in the north and the formation of ice crusts on the surface of the land, some valuable evidence was elicited in this connection from Mr. Storkerson, who is a native of northern Norway and spent his whole life in that country prior to coming into the Canadian arctic. He testified that in spite of the fact that the Laplanders of Norway have domesticated reindeer for centuries, the climatic conditions and vegetation of the Canadian north were better adapted to the raising of domesticated reindeer than Norway, and that the snowfall in northern Norway was five times heavier than the snowfall in northern Canada. He stated that in Norway an ice crust forms on the surface of the snow in certain seasons. In the Canadian north, however, he had never seen or heard of the formation of such an ice crust.

Mr. Stefansson then referred to the evidence given by Captain Bernier, another Canadian explorer, who spoke of the softness of the wool obtained from the musk-oxen and of the wearing qualities of garments made by his wife from this wool. He said that he believed that the development of the reindeer and musk-ox would be of great assistance to the Eskimos. "I agree entirely," he said, "with the Rt. Rev. Isaac Stringer, Anglican Bishop of the Yukon, who stated before the commission that he considered that this race of hunters, at present a non-productive people, could be trained to become useful citizens, assisting as herders and game wardens in the development of one of the country's great natural resources. By the introduction of trained Eskimo herders from Alaska into the Canadian north, the young men among the Eskimos on the Canadian side could be instructed without difficulty and would undoubtedly prove capable and intelligent herders."

REFUSAL TO FORGO TELEPHONE DIVIDEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Public Service Commission's recommendation that the New York Telephone Company forego, if necessary under present conditions, its annual 8 per cent dividend, in order to increase its force and to reconstruct its service, was

rejected by J. S. McCulloh, commercial vice-president of the company, spokesman at a meeting where the system was criticized. Mr. McCulloh maintained that in order to meet the demand for service, \$38,000,000 would have to be expended in 1920, and that dividends had to be continued to encourage investors. He attributed the trouble to the high percentage of new and inexperienced operators and general shortage. He said wages were higher here than elsewhere in the country, and that an increase of \$5,000,000 for wages had been expended since January 1, 1919.

ORGANIZATION AS NEED IN HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Industrial corporations or community organizations must solve the housing problem in the United States, according to speakers before the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce at a housing conference held in the City Club this week. Individual initiative, it was pointed out, had been unable to solve this problem, which had become so serious in places as to menace industry.

William M. Ham, manager of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, development, which was promoted by that city and by the United States Government, laid stress upon the necessity for organization in attacking the housing question, and upon the desirability of "liquid ownership" of homes, so that larger quarters could be obtained as the size of a family increased. Small apartments, he thought, should not be permanently owned.

LEGION PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Recommendations made after a three days' session here of the National Beneficial Legislation Committee of the American Legion were as follows:

Land settlement covering all states, home aid to encourage purchase of either rural or city homes by former service men, vocational education for all former service men, and adjustment of compensation for extra pay based on length of service. The former service man, the committee holds, should be given an option of one of the four benefits.

The committee, through Franklin D. Oiler, national commander of the American Legion, announced that it "does not hesitate to state that it expects definite action within the next 60 days," and charged that although Congress had had its attention directed to the need of legislation, no appreciation of the urgency of the need had been manifested, with the exception of additional aid to disabled men, granted in December last.

WORK OF Y. M. C. A. IN CANAL ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Y. M. C. A. is now operating in the Canal Zone seven army Y. M. C. A. buildings, one for the navy, and two for army and navy combined. This announcement is made in view of an impression which has gained credence that the Y. M. C. A. is no longer operating in the zone.

The work conducted there is said to be very satisfactory, apparently, to officers and men, and the secretaries on duty consider that their services have proved desirable. During the passing of the Pacific fleet through the canal, special provision was made for entertaining the officers, sailors, and marines, and many cordial letters of appreciation were received from naval officers.

REPEAL URGED OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Repeal of the Espionage Act was urged by many prominent Massachusetts men at a hearing this week before the legislative committee on Foreign Relations on a resolution introduced by a member of the state Senate, asking restoration of peace-time rights and liberties, notably freedom of speech, press, and peaceful assembly. Statements by Justices Louis D. Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court were presented in behalf of the resolution.

JUSTICE CALLED NEED IN RACE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina.—"The key to the whole question of the relations between the white and the Negro races is held by the white man of the South," declared G. D. Crawford of Cornelia, Georgia, chairman of the committee on race relationships, in his report to the North Carolina Club of the University of North Carolina.

"If there is one word which explains the basis of all hope in race relationships," continued Chairman Crawford, "that word is justice."

MR. HOOVER GETS FORUM MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert Hoover was awarded the gold medal of the Civic Forum for notable public service in Carnegie Hall this week. Charles E. Hughes conferred the medal, and George N. Wickersham and

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Dr. R. L. Wilbur, the latter president of Lehigh Standard University, also spoke. Previous recipients have been Thomas A. Edison, Gen. George W. Goethals, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

CANADA'S SCHEME TO ADJUST EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At a recent meeting of the Retail Merchants Association, a resolution was passed in favor of the organization of a Dominion-wide trade club for the purpose of developing domestic trade and bringing about closer relations between the Dominion, Great Britain and France. In this respect a discussion took place regarding the present high rate of exchange and the necessity of meeting the situation by buying less from the United States.

G. Freiman, the president of the Ottawa branch of the Retail Merchants Association, expressed the opinion that there was only one way to offset the high rate of exchange—by trading more in England and France.

This would cause Americans to take notice, and he was convinced that business men in the United States would soon accept the Canadian dollar at par. The feeling was very generally expressed that the sooner Americans were shown that Canada would not buy from them unless at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, the sooner the rate of exchange would change.

MR. HINES' RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, says that he hopes to see the work of liquidation of railroad affairs reached a point where he will be justified in retiring from the railroad administration about May 1, two months after the roads are returned to private control.

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EDUCATIONAL

HISTORY TEACHING
IN SCOTLANDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—That there is much bad handling of history as a subject in the school curriculum, few would be disposed to deny. Yet if taught in a broad and humane way, history can be made a most effective instrument for arousing the dormant sense of citizenship in boys and girls, whether in the primary or secondary schools. This last statement is, indeed, almost axiomatic, though its application to the history-teaching in different countries cannot but lead to different schemes and modes of attack.

Educationalists of one nation can learn much from proposals made by those of other nations, and both English and American teachers will therefore welcome the clear and valuable expression of views in a recent issue of the Scottish Educational Journal. The writers are three in number, Mr. Stewart A. Robertson, Mr. Alexander McGill and "M. C.," but as they so happily cooperate in bringing forward various aspects of the same thesis, that history should be made a live subject in education, it will be more interesting to present their views as a whole than to dissociate them.

Dry Records of Wars

First, to consider the present state of the subject in Scotland. After nine years spent in the primary school, the average boy's or girl's knowledge of history may be summed up in the names of a number of kings and a few exploits of military and naval heroes. If even these historical characters were made real and natural to the children, it would not be so bad, but the history books arranged for school children are more likely to create a dislike for than to develop the children's latent interest in history; they preserve all the difficulty of general historical writings with all the interesting parts left out. When one remembers that childhood is the age for making lasting impressions, it seems little short of madness to present to children the history of their country in the form of a series of wars and conquests, with warriors always in the forefront, and all that really matters thrust aside.

Great monumental characters should by no means be ignored, but they should be given their proper setting as products of their own generation. While history teaching ought to be such as to develop in the children loyalty to their own country and sympathy with others, it is too often taught in a way which implants a narrow "my country, right or wrong" kind of patriotism. Teachers are making an unfair use of their power over the young when they stamp their own personal views on them. The function of teaching is to train the young to reason and balance for themselves questions which citizens ought to be able to think out, and on which they should form their own judgments.

First-Hand Study

Mention is made of one school in Edinburgh, evidently a secondary school, from which pupils of fit age have gone, with their teachers or alone, to study the letter of Queen Mary in the Royal Scottish Museum, the Holyrood Ordinal in the Palace, the National Covenant in the Antiquarian Museum, or even King Charles' Warrant to General Ruthven in the great hall of the Castle.

The same writer deals at some length with matters in connection with the taking of Dundee by General Monk. After the first plundering, Monk seems to have wished to secure the acquiescence of the citizens of Dundee by a firm discipline over his soldiers and by an impartial administration of justice between the townsfolk and the army. The records of the courts-martial held from September, 1651, to January, 1652, the only such records remaining from Cromwellian times, witness favorably to the Roundheads' sense of justice and to their concern with offenses which would be passed over more lightly today.

It is noteworthy that, after quoting many incidents that would bring back the bygone scene to the pupil's imagination, this historian differs from Carlyle's description of the Cromwellian army, which ran as follows: "Seven or eight thousand men, well paid and paying well: of the strictest habits, military, spiritual, moral." The praise (it is observed) may have applied to some of the soldiers, such as Reuben Butler's grandfather, whom Sir Walter Scott makes a soldier under Monk at Dundee. But the records of the courts-martial, though they might justify such a claim for the officers, will not support it for the rank and file. There was a good deal of the old Adam in the army even of the new model. First-hand study of history often removes haloes, but its compensation is that it restores reality to figures which historians have made stony and too deeply dissimilar from ourselves.

As to American History

The next subject brooded under consideration is the teaching of American history. It is contended that such teaching should not be confined to adult students, but so far as possible, an attempt should also be made to interest the pupils of secondary schools. Their only knowledge of American history is built, so the article says, on the traditions of hatred and bitterness handed down from the days of Yorktown and Saratoga. Their study usually stops with the peace of 1782, though occasionally may be found a reference to their class books to the naval war of 1812.

They remember that Ross burned

the city of Washington, perhaps, but they know nothing of the British defeat by Andrew Jackson at New Orleans; they glory in the duel between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, but they have been taught next to nothing of the greater victory of the American, Perry, on the Great Lakes. They have no notion of the development of the states after the Louisiana purchase, and the opening up of the west, of the Missouri compromise, or of the bitter war in Kansas. A study of Bret Harte's stories gives them a picture of the rush of the '49 gold seekers, but little do they know about the great pioneer work of John C. Fremont, though the pathfinder type of man is naturally a heroic figure in a boy's eyes.

As to the greatest period in American history, Scottish boys and girls have only vague notions. They believe the cause of the Civil War to be a righteous desire of the northern states to end slavery, but neither the economic nor the political reasons are known to them. A period of history contains so much that is interesting in the way of heroic incidents and personalities. American school children naturally wax enthusiastic over these, but, though they are foreign to boys nurtured in the traditions of Wallace and Bruce, they present aspects that greatly interest them.

Famous Rides

In "A Treasury of Verse" volume three, published by Harparr, there are several poems known to every American schoolboy which celebrate incidents in the Civil War, and experience in teaching these poems shows that a recital of these heroic deeds is greatly appreciated. "Sheridan's Ride" may be studied along with Longfellow's "Paul Revere," or Browning's "How We Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," or John Boyle O'Reilly's "Ride of Colin Graves."

There is scarcely a teacher but would be tempted to relate the story of the Charge of the Federal Infantry at Marve's Heights at Fredericksburg as a sequel to F. H. Cassaway's poem, "Bay Billy," in Harparr's book. One peculiar type of heroism shown after that battle was the gallant acceptance of full responsibility for the disaster by Burnside, the northern commander. Many a boy who only knows the name of Stonewall Jackson from hearsay has no idea of the extraordinary military skill of that man, who, while the federal army of the Potomac, under Hooker, waited at Chancellorsville for an opportunity to attack Lee's smaller force and surround it, slipped through the woods of the Wilderness and cornered the helpless federals. The whole period is full of picturesque incidents and figures, and towering above all stand the three chief heroes—Lincoln, Lee, and Grant—whom any boy or girl can admire without stint.

It may be said that while the opening note in the first of these three articles is that kings and warriors should be pushed into the background, and that the progress of communities as evidenced by their higher ideas of citizenship, should be given the first place, yet as a matter of fact, most of the subsequent illustrations are concerned with actual warfare. That is true, and yet the instances selected have to do with times of great progress and advancement in citizenship, and with monumental characters. It is on these features that the greatest insistence should be laid, while heroism only supplies the vivid high lights which give to the pictures their salient and long-remembered notes.

EDUCATION NOTES

Considerable changes are to be made in the reformatory and industrial schools of England. Of these there are 68 for boys and 44 for girls, besides several others of a special character. It is proposed that they should be organized, so far as possible, on the lines of an ordinary boarding school. Small children who are inmates should not be employed at all except in light personal work, such as making their own beds, cleaning their own shoes, and so on. For those between 12 and 14, the period of employment, including personal work, is not to exceed one hour on school days. Many of the forms of occupation that used to be classified as industrial training will now give place to training of a higher order. While it is considered that children may properly be taught to mend their own clothes, that bootmaking and tailoring are fit subjects of instruction for boys, and needlework and dressmaking for girls, yet the practice of making and mending the clothes and boots for the school is not regarded as satisfactory. Again, "out-working" from industrial schools is to be abandoned, and it is only to be permitted in reformatories when there is thus provided some special form of vocational training which cannot be given in the school. Small children should not be made to get up at 6 o'clock or to work before breakfast. In the evening each child ought to have not less than two hours for play and recreation; they should go at least once a year into holiday camp, or to the sea for a fortnight, and, when possible, visit relatives at other times. The whole aim of the school is to bring out what is best in the child, to remove its early disadvantages, and to send it from the institution well fitted for an independent career.

A record has been established by Sir John Sandys, retiring public orator at the University of Cambridge. This office has been held by him for 43 years, during which time he has made 676 laudatory Latin speeches and written about 80 Latin letters on behalf of the university. Even as lately as the last long vacation and Michaelmas term, he has been elected to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor as many as 29 of the distinguished persons on whom honorary degrees have been conferred for their services

during the war. Sir John was senior classic in 1867, and in the same year was elected to a fellowship at St. John's College. His writings are numerous, principally on Greek literature. Perhaps the work by which he is best known is the "History of Classical Scholarship." In 1905 he was invited to deliver the Lane lectures at Harvard, and took as his subject "The Revival of Learning." The Vice-Chancellor, as might be expected, has addressed a cordial letter of thanks to Sir John Sandys for his long and valuable services.

The California Teachers Association was, 10 years ago, unique in its organization, and it remains unique in its many services. Besides its five sections, a central council as a coordinating agency, a central office and permanent secretary and an official organ, the Sierra Educational News, it has other important functions. Its secretary is secretary of the State High School Teachers Association, whose annual proceedings are issued from the office. In the pages of the News are the official reports of the state (section) meetings and the National Education Association. The office maintains a directory of the teachers' local organizations of the State. Now there has been added a Teachers Registration Bureau, to be in immediate charge of Mr. C. M. Rogers. It is the purpose to keep lists of available teachers with their qualifications and professional records; to be informed of vacancies in teaching and administrative positions; to assist employing officials to find desirable candidates; to assist teachers in finding and investigating positions; and to keep track of training agencies and their surplus product. The bureau will be conducted without profit, no commissions being charged teachers for securing positions. To teachers in the elementary schools there will be a charge of \$3, and for teachers in high schools, principals, and other supervising officers, a \$5 charge will be made, this to cover the clerical work incident to collecting data, preparing copies, carrying on correspondence, perfecting records, etc. For the present, address Mr. Rogers at 703 Nelson St., Berkeley, California.

New York University, New York City, has announced that in cooperation with capital and also in line with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, it will offer opportunities for research work in industrial problems as applied to production. Large corporations are endeavoring research fellowships in the university's new engineering school buildings, and manufacturers subscribing to such fellowships will be entitled to send two students each to the university. These students will divide their time between the new research laboratories and their employers' plants.

The administration of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth College has approved a petition from its students that the honor system be adopted for all examinations and tests. The petition as granted provides for the instructor's absence from the room during the examination period, with absolute reliance placed on the honesty of the students. This new system, which will go into effect at once, is a radical departure at Dartmouth.

The summer term of the University of Maine, which was omitted during the past few years, is to be conducted this year, beginning on June 28 and continuing for six weeks.

NO ILLITERACY
IN ICELANDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Education? Perhaps you do not know that Iceland is 100 per cent literate," Miss Holmfridur Arnadottir, instructor of Icelandic, Danish and Norwegian at Columbia University, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Of this fact I believe we are justly proud, since it marks a long step in progress."

"The educational system of Iceland has proved to be an efficient one, and well suited to the needs of its 93,000 people, who are largely scattered over a territory about the size of New York State. The government provides compulsory schooling between the ages of 10 and 14, but children must know their three R's before entering the public schools, and are first taught at home or in private institutions. The law demanding this early preparation is strictly enforced, and compels parents to pay for their children's instruction in primary schools if they are not taught properly at home."

"The country is divided into educational districts, and ambulatory teachers are sent to the rural districts where families are widely distributed. In this way all children receive elementary schooling by the age of 14, when they must pass state examinations before they can be confirmed in the State Lutheran Church. For in Iceland, the church and state are unified, and a certain amount of academic instruction is a prerequisite of the confirmatory degree, under a law passed in 1880. Under this system there is now not a person who cannot at least read and write."

"But the educational system extends further and includes several high schools, colleges, and a university, all of which are well attended. It is safe to say that if a census were taken in various countries, to show the percentage of those receiving higher degrees, the average result would be very high in Iceland. The people there have fewer distractions than in less isolated countries, of course, and the people are generally fond of study. Many Icelandic students are studying in other countries and receiving scholarships to distant universities."

VOCATION TRAINING
AND DEMOCRACYAcademic Ideals and Practicalities
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"It is necessary that we clearly recognize in the contemporary movement for vocational education a half-blind and half-articulate social effort to substitute systematic vocational education for primitive and inferior types—that is, to replace by the direct and purposive process of the vocational school the chaotic and hazardous processes of 'pick-up' methods, and to find substitutes for apprenticeship where that is manifestly archaic and unserviceable," said Dr. David Snedden, professor of educational sociology and vocational education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, speaking at the four-day annual convention of the American Sociological Society, in Chicago, recently.

"The contemporary movement reflects fundamentally a variety of aspirations, not for vocational education in the broadest sense, but for more efficient and less wasteful, more purposeful and less hit-and-miss kinds than have heretofore prevailed," Dr. Snedden continued. "These aspirations are readily recognized by the social economist as being one of the necessary products of the enlarged and humanized social ideal and insights which have so markedly characterized the social evolution of the first years of the twentieth century."

As to Opponents

"But the full significance of contemporary social demands and experiments, the goal of which is a general system of public-school vocational education, has been seriously misunderstood by many citizens and educators and not a few well-known writers and publicists. Certain large questions seem constantly to recur in the writing and addresses of men who, it would seem, should long ere this have become better informed. Their attitudes of doubt and opposition can be expressed in a few fundamental questions. Is school vocational education something markedly distinctive from other kinds of school education? Is vocational education in schools generally practicable? Is it democratic? Is it so much needed that it should be supported at public expense?"

"The answers to these questions, in the names of democracy of education and of education for democracy, have recently been opposing the development of effective schemes for vocational education? Of these opponents there are several groups. Some think that the varieties and degrees of general school education now provided contribute as much as a public-school system practically can toward vocational proficiency."

Another group includes certain able social idealists whose antipathy to the present "industrial system" cause them to view with aversion all educational proposals which seem to give that system recognition and perhaps tentative approval. A third group, including many leaders from among the present administrative staffs of existing public schools, concede, in somewhat vague terms, the importance of vocational objectives in public education, but oppose the provision of necessary means, if that involves separate or specialized vocational schools, or, at the most, the first positions held by this last group.

A Committee Program

"Their theory of educational objectives is best expressed in the 'Report on Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education' prepared by the National Education Association's commission on the reorganization of secondary education. The most important means of insuring democracy of education is that public schools for young people from 12 to 18 years of age should not be differentiated or separately organized according to the probable economic future of different groups of learners—so one infers from study of the report. Nevertheless, preparation for vocational competency should rank as one of the principal aims of secondary education."

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"But the educational system extends further and includes several high schools, colleges, and a university, all of which are well attended. It is safe to say that if a census were taken in various countries, to show the percentage of those receiving higher degrees, the average result would be very high in Iceland. The people there have fewer distractions than in less isolated countries, of course, and the people are generally fond of study. Many Icelandic students are studying in other countries and receiving scholarships to distant universities."

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age of 14 for all, of 16 for many, of 18 for a favored minority, and of 20 for a few elect—there should be the least possible differentiation or segregation on account of race, creed, probably economic future, or any other circumstance not strictly relevant to the development of common culture and common standards of good citizenship.

"But the mistake of the commission lies in the non-critical assumption that a similar unification of aims is practicable on behalf of those seeking vocational education. We must all sincerely wish that it were practicable, especially in these days when economic cleavages threaten to divide men into warring groups, as have formerly racial, religious, and political differences. But those of us who have tried to interpret vocational education in terms of objectives corresponding to the realities of modern economic life must sadly confess that vocational education in the 'comprehensive high school' is in the main a product of the imagination. We are forced to recognize that in the modern city of even a few thousand inhabitants, scores, if not hundreds, of vocations are represented; that the 'ages of effective entry' upon them ranges from 15 to 30; that in the large majority effective vocational education must consist primarily in that sustained and concentrated 'training' which is practicable only on realistic work of a definitely productive character; and that the proper place for such training is only in the closest possible conjunction with the local agencies which are themselves engaged locally in supplying productive service, or the products of productive service, to the community."

"There are a few vocations which can, perhaps, be taught amidst the academic environs of a high school located in the residence district of a city. Possibly bookkeeping, stenography, draftsmanship, are typical of these. A few others, of which house carpentry and home-making may be types, are of such a character that technical studies and direction of practical work could be organized in the high school while facilities for educative productive work could be found in the vicinity."

"But what about the vocations of sailor, fireman, commission-house clerk, hardware salesman, shoe-factory operative, hotel waitress, barber, street-car motorman, farm laborer, concrete worker, silversmith, machinist, foundryman, and traveling salesman for woolen goods? Either the commissionaries, by implication, that there exists any social need that vocational training for these vocations should be given in schools under public support, or else it has not critically examined the conditions under which such education of an effective nature is practicable."

"There prevails, in fact, a fundamental error in regard to the necessary determining conditions of vocational education which is by no means confined to men of academic prepossession. It consists in regarding vocational education as in some mystic way practicable of achievement through minor modifications of courses and methods in existing schools, whether elementary, high, or collegiate, or of slightly differentiated extensions upward of their essential procedures, instead of being, as it actually must be, rather an extension downward, for educational purposes, of the objectives and conditions of productive work itself. The history of vocational education shows clearly that in modern times hardly any form of school vocational education has escaped the fate of passing through a long period, sometimes of many decades, during which its principal aims and processes have been essentially bookish, academic, impractical, and vocationally non-functional, or, at best, only partially functional."

"The practicality of the work we are doing at Ames has been proved by the number of graduates, who had now holding important positions on agricultural publications. The department continually receives more requests for men with this combination of agricultural and journalistic training than it can possibly fill."

"The idea of the course in agricultural journalism at Iowa State College, originated in a casual conversation almost a score of years ago between Charles F. Curtis, dean of the division of agriculture at the college, and John Clay, a Chicago commission merchant. Mr. Clay explored the literary and news standards of the farm papers of the time and urged the feasibility of aiding trained farmers to attain skill as writers on agricultural subjects. Mr. Clay offered to pay the salary of an instructor if such work was inaugurated."

"The first classes were started in 1905. In 1911 the work was granted the ranking of a department and Mr. Beckman, formerly managing editor of The Des Moines Register, became the first full professor of agricultural journalism. Up to the present time only a two-year course has been offered, but a four-year course is being considered. This change would make it possible for men and women to choose journalism as their major study and receive a degree in that department."

LONDON PRINTING
SCHOOL SITUATIONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is evidently need of a large central educational school in London to give instruction in the craft of printing. At present the trade has to be content with the St. Bride Foundation Institute Printing School, having very limited accommodation, so limited in fact that there is a waiting list of some 400 applicants for instruction. In one class 24 master printers are being taught; but 30 others cannot at present be accommodated.

The whole matter is under the consideration of the higher education sub-committee of the London County Council, and quite recently a deputation, anxious to discuss the subject, was introduced to the committee by Sir George Riddell. He stated that some 50,000 persons were engaged in the printing trade of London, which was indeed one of its great industries. The view of the deputation was that the education to be provided should not only be technical in the strict sense, but that the institute should be designed so that the boys there should not only learn how to set type and run machines, but that they should also be taught business organization and every aspect of modern management; and that, generally speaking, they should receive a complete education, including bookbinding and block-making, which would enable them to pass from the bench to managerial positions."

Mr. T. E. Naylor of the Printing Trade Federations pointed out that the trade unions could stand side by side with the employers, and speak very much in the same way with respect to the necessity of technical education in London. The printing industry, although a very old one, was far from being fully developed. New processes were being introduced every year. Unfortunately, in the past, owing to the superior system of technical education on the Continent, Great Britain had always stood second

or third when it came to the introduction of new processes in printing. Usually the German was first, mainly because of the thorough organization with regard to research and the instruction of the youth of that country. Not all of the speakers thought the plan of a central institution ideal; a representative of St. Brides, for instance, preferred the extension of that institution, while Mr. Naylor considered that for various reasons there should be three, four, or even five, separate establishments in different parts of London. But they had evidently agreed to sink their differences, and support Sir George Riddell's proposal for a building of at least 50,000 feet of floor space, erected, as he said, in a position and in a style which would be a real advertisement for technical education in London."

On behalf of the sub-committee, their chairman agreed entirely with the deputation as to the educational needs of the printing industry, but dwelt upon the many demands on the London County Council, and on the large capital expenditure involved. He thought also that there would be a difficulty in securing a site close to Ludgate Circus, which appeared to be the favored position. The deputation, however, seemed willing to agree upon a site south of the river, where there was more opportunity to build. This would simplify matters."

SLAVIC INSTITUTE
FOR PARISBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Thanks to the initiative of university circles of Paris, headed by Prof. Ernest Denis, a scheme is being elaborated with the object of endowing the French capital with a Slavic Institute. The beginning of this organization already is active at 9 bis Rue Michelet. Its founders confidently expect that within a few years the organization will have attained its full development.

"Too often," declares Professor Denis, in a short study written on this subject, "has France misunderstood her interest and neglected her duty. The future of the world would have changed if in 1618 Louis XIII had sustained the Czechs in their struggle against the Hapsburgs, or if Louis XV had not abandoned Poland. Napoleon himself, although he understood the importance of the Polish question, did not dare accomplish the thought to its extreme limit and contented himself with half-way solutions. His indecision cost us dear."

These hesitations and failings of yore can be explained by the fact that neither Slavs nor Latins knew each other well. Until quite recently France entertained only superficial protocolary relations with the Slavic nations. On the one hand the Slavs organized their propaganda with much clumsiness; whilst the French often contented themselves with superficial inquests which taught them little or nothing of the people they wished to study."

Yet, strange to say, it is only recently, in the course of the last century and a half that French ignorance concerning Slavic nations became particularly noticeable. From the middle of the eighteenth century Paris was a center of attraction for Slavs in general. As students they became imbued with French methods and doctrines, and in the words of Professor Denis one may say that "almost all the great historic movements which modified the evolution of Slavic peoples have their origin in French thought."

Interest of Slavs

In spite of the preference they experience for France, they cannot help being subjected to the prestige of traditional "deutsche Kultur." Nevertheless, the magnificent attitude of France during the war, of France which Germany had so often contemptuously qualified as "decadent," has aroused a deep enthusiasm in the hearts of the young Slav nations, who are anxious to join forces with her in order to work for general good. France must, therefore, seize the opportunity thus offered her and prove the living truth of the many declarations made in the name of Franco-Slavic friendship. Hence the necessity of a Slavic Institute.

During the war, certain French professors belonging to the Sorbonne, the College of France, and the School of Oriental Languages had organized a series of lectures in order to explain to the French public the different Slav nations as well as the chief problems they were called to solve. A certain number of parliamentarians took an active interest in their initiative and organized meetings of French and Slav personalities who were thus able to exchange their ideas and penetrate more deeply into each other's ideal.

It is this task of reciprocal education and enlightenment that the Slavic Institute proposes to continue and develop. It will possess a purely scientific character, and will tend to group in a similar effort all Frenchmen who take an active interest in Slav questions, and will be a center of work and discussion both of Frenchmen and of foreigners. The Institute of Slavic Studies will also tend to group the different centers of Slav teaching actually existing in Paris.

Chief Aims

One of the chief aims the institute proposes itself is to draw the attention of the Parliament in French universities. Thus France possesses no official center where the Polish, Serbian or Czech languages are taught, nor does the Sorbonne possess a professorship of this history of civilization of eastern Europe.

Moreover the institute will be a center of information for foreign students and in the reading rooms and library of the new organization the Russian, Czech, Serbian or Croatian students who will frequent the institute will meet many French colleagues and mingle in literary, musical or ethical societies.

To complete the action of the institute the leaders of this interesting initiative propose to create a Slavic review consecrated to the study of the ensemble of the Slavic world, in which a large place will be reserved to the discussion of economic questions. Without restricting the artistic or literary movements supplements of a more technical character will also be published with this review and consecrated either to philosophy, history or natural sciences. It also proposes to publish the translation of the most celebrated literary or scientific works due to the pen of Slav writers, which would thus form the special collection of the Slavic Institute.

It is, however, essential, in order that it may achieve the aim it intends to accomplish, that the Slavic Institute should be a French organization and its committee will be composed only of French members.

It already comprises two sections: the Tchecho-Slovak section and the Jugo-Slav section, but it hopes and expects to create as many sections as there are distinct Slav nations. To do this it counts upon the aid of Slav patriots, in whatever part of the globe they may be living.

At present there are almost 300 students enrolled in the department, the largest in its history. In a number of other departments on the campus, courses in journalism are prerequisites to graduation. This is true of the dairy, forestry, farm management and horticultural departments. A close relationship between the journalism department and student publications makes it possible to give students practical experience in news writing and editing.

THE HOME FORUM

Robert Harcourt in
Guiana

This goodly country, and spacious empire, is, on the north part, bounded with the sea, and the great river of Oroonoko, wherein Sir Walter Raleigh performed his worthy and memorable discovery; on the east and south parts, with the famous river of Amazonas; and on the west part, with the mountains of Peru. The westernmost branch of the river Amazonas, that falleth into the sea, is called Arrapoco; upon which river, are seated many goodly signories, well deserving a particular discovery, which shall (by God's permission) be performed hereafter. To the north of Arrapoco, is the river of Arrawary, which is a goodly river, discovering a gallant country. From Arrawary, unto the river of Cassipurogh extendeth the province of Arricary, containing the signories of Arrawary, Malacary and Cooshebery; of which Anakivry is principal; who, by nation, is a Yalo, and fled from the borders of Oroonoko, for fear of the Spaniards, to whom he is a mortal enemy. He hath seated himself in the province of Arricary, and now dwelleth at Morooga, in the signory of Malacary; to the north-north-west of which, there falleth into the sea a river, called Conawini, whereupon the signory of Cooshebery bordereth; whereof an Indian, named Leonard Itapoco, is chief, under the subjection of Anakivry. This Indian is christened, and hath been heretofore in England, with Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he beareth great affection; he can a little understand and speak our language, and loveth our nation, with all his heart. During my abode at Wapoco, having intelligence of him, and of his country, and that certain stones were found therein, supposed to be diamonds; I sent my cousin Captain Fisher, to discover the same, and to fetch some of those stones, to be resolved of the truth.

At his coming hither, Leonard entertained him with all kindness, not after the ordinary rude manner of the Indians, but in more civil fashion; and, with much respect and love, he furnished him with guides, to conduct him through the country to the place where the stones were found, being fifty miles southward up into the land; beyond which place there is an high mountain appearing in sight, called Cowob, and on the top thereof (as the Indians report) a great lake or pool, full of excellent fish of divers kinds. The country was as pleasant and delightful as ever any man beheld; but the stones, not diamonds, yet they were topazes, which being well cut, and set in gold by a cunning workman, do make as fair a shew, and give as good a luster as any diamond whatsoever, which yield good hopes of better to be found hereafter: for where the topaz

is found on the mountains of Tena-seren, in the East Indies, the greatest store of diamonds are also found.

When my kinsman returned, Captain Leonard came with him to Wapoco, (being above an hundred miles from his own country) only to visit me and my company; for the great love they did bear to Sir Walter Raleigh and our nation. I much marvelled to see him, for assuredly he is

and better-built cottages which boast of a chimney, though in many villages it is still in the middle of the room, the smoke escaping as best it may through the holes in the roof. Furniture there is generally none, unless it be a rude cupboard, or a wooden chest, or perhaps, a few shelves to hold their simple cooking utensils. In one corner is a stack of rugs, mattresses, and cushions. These laid

Low Sings the Glad
River

Low sings the glad river along its dark way.
An echo by night of its chiming by day;
And tremulous branches lean down to the tide

out in the river. By and by the current caught it, carried it toward and round the sand bar, to float away with the onswamp toward the sea. This nut may have been carried a few miles or a few hundred before it went ashore on the bank of the river or landed upon some romantic island to sprout and grow. Seeds often are carried by rivers and then successfully landed

A Religion of Reason

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is asking men to reason about religion and also offering them a religion which is a religion of reason. In doing this it may be running counter to many preconceived ideas which for centuries have declared that, in the first place, it is impossible to reason about religion, and, second, what is more, it is wrong to undertake to reason about it.

To be sure the Prophet Isaiah is on record as having issued the invitation, "Come now, and let us reason together," but how many mothers and fathers have felt such a thing to be a safe procedure as they were plying with inquiries? Rather have they not, thanks to their own wrongful instruction, said in answer to their children's eager and pertinent questions concerning God and God's universe, "You must not ask, it is not for us to know." Perhaps they have declared to them: "God is inscrutable and uses these things for His own good purpose." Sickness and death, trouble and sorrow, have been blandly ascribed to Him as being part and parcel of the mysterious so-called Providence which punishes the innocent with and for the guilty.

It is not strange, considering these things, that in thousands of cases, the people have lost interest in religion and no longer look into it or hope anything from it. Illogical thinking, mysterious allusions, submission to wrong commands to give up any attempt to understand God—these things only too often turn the intelligent seeker away in some disgust, and thereafter he essays to find in work or play, in folly or it may be in wrongdoing, some surcease from his own thoughts of life and its manifold problems. This is due to a fact that Mrs. Eddy points out. "In a word," she says, "human belief is a blind conclusion from material reasoning. This is a mortal, finite sense of things, which immortal Spirit silences forever." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 124.)

The great First Cause, then, which we call God, can be reasoned about. The creator can be intelligently conceived of, indeed it is not going too far to say divine Principle, the power which is responsible for all of life and its manifestations, can be understood. The subject is not one that cannot be approached, but is a reality which by degrees becomes more and more apprehensible and comprehensible to the one who seeks to know. The student's progress may be likened to that of a child in school, who is given the simpler rules of arithmetic at first, yet at this stage is also inducted into that further process by which he sees and knows and understands that three red apples placed alongside of three red apples causes the total of six red apples to appear, then little by little his thought comes to where it can perceive and grasp other processes called division and multiplication, and so on into the higher forms of mathematical reasoning. In none of this does the child use his personal wish to achieve his result, nor does he force conclusions by will but by quietly seeing each step of thought and understanding how and why it is true. He calmly uses his figures, which now take the place of the red apples, to show him the further unending vistas of mathematical truth; in all of them and through all, his first simple rules are still found good and true and just as usable and practical as they were at the beginning.

Suppose that at the beginning the child had been told that it was impossible to know why three and three made six and that it was wrong to want to know. Would not such an instructor at once be taken from his post and a more truthful and intelligent one installed so as to save that pupil further disastrous confusion?

It is easy to see why teachings analogous to these have not helped the students who had hoped to know of that supreme Principle of good, called God. Yet all the time the Science of Christianity held the reasonable and satisfying explanation, and little more than fifty years ago interpretation came to the world through the Discoverer of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. The light first shone to her upon those words of Jesus: "For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise and walk?" This illumination of thought concerning the ever-present law of the healing Christ, or Truth, evoked an immediate physical result and she arose from what was supposed to be her deathbed to health. She arose also to a wonderful and far-reaching revelation of God or Principle, the Principle whom she had at last found to be infinite, all-powerful and good, ever-present and all-powerful. Strong in this understanding, she was not afraid to reason from such a basis and the deductions of her reasonings together with the results of such reasoning she embodied in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

This textbook answers the inquiring thought about divine Mind, or God, with replies which are true and satisfying, true in the sense that in that merciless test called demonstration, they prove themselves trustworthy. Jesus proved and verified his teachings of God in just this way. Today once more before the world the same truth of God is demonstrable, is verifying its teaching of divine Principle or God. Therefore one is not asked to believe the teachings of Christian Science concerning demonstrable Truth, but is invited, instead, to reason concerning them, to try them, to learn them and use them, step by step, as the inquiring child is

taught to learn and to use the rules and truths of mathematics.

Thousands have found, thousands are finding in this reasonable teaching of divine Principle called Christian Science, new life, and are gaining dominion over sin and sickness day by day in their lives. For this is not a blind nor trembling faith, in danger of being shattered by the first adverse wind that blows, but it is a demonstrable Science, the Science of Christianity. "Subject sickness, sin, and death to the rule of health and holiness in Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, pp. 337-338), "and you ascertain that this Science is demonstrably true, for it heals the sick and sinning as no other system can. Christian Science, rightly understood, leads to eternal harmony. It brings to light the only living and true God and man as made in His likeness; whereas the opposite belief—that man originates in matter and has beginning and end, that he is both soul and body, both good and evil, both spiritual and material—terminates in discord and mortality, in the error which must be destroyed by Truth."

Paris at Five in the
Morning

Now the darkness breaks,
Flight it slowly takes;
Now the morning wakes,
Roofs around to gild.
Lamps give paler light,
Houses grow more white;
Now the day's in sight,
Markets all are filled.

From La Villette
Comes young Susette,
Her flowers to set
Upon the quay.
His donkey, Pierre
Is driving near,
From Vincennes here
His fruit brings he....

I see Javotte
Who cries, "Carotte!"
And sells a lot
Of parsnips cheap.
Her voice so shrill
The air can fill
And down it will
The chimney sweep....

The diligence
Is leaving France
To seek Mayence
Or Italy.
"Farewell, adieu!"
Good-bye, Mother, too,
And the same to you,
Each little one.
Now horses neigh,
And the whip's in play,
Windows ring away—
From sight they're gone.

—M. Désangliers.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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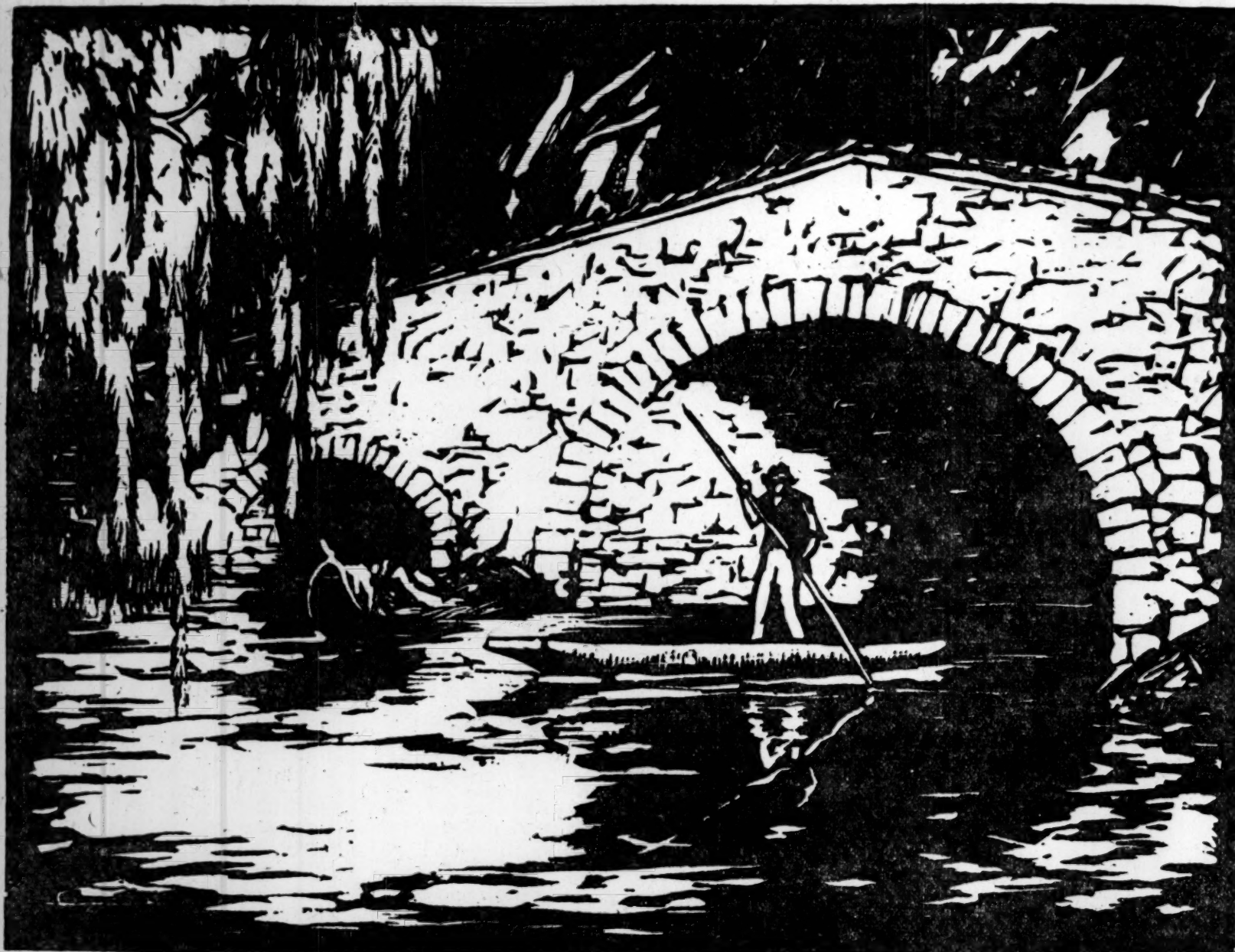
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"The Bridge," from the wood block by Tod Lindenmuhl

the bravest Indian of all those parts. After he had been with me a day or two, he earnestly requested me to send some of my company into his country, which he greatly commended for the wholesome air, and plenty of victuals. . . . Much he persuaded to draw me to his desire, which by his importunity, I granted, and, accordingly performed it; finding his country try answerable to his report; being, for the most part, champaign ground, naturally intermixed with plain fields, fruitful meadows, and goodly woods, in such admirable order, as if they had been planted artificially, by handy labor: the fields appearing above the meadows, in pleasant and delightful manner, presenting here and there unto the eye, from stately mounds, most beautiful and lively prospects; the meadows bordering on every side, between the fields and woods; the woods growing in the low-est valleys between the meadows, and commonly watered with sweet and pleasant fresh streams (running through them: which strange and rare mixture of mounds, valleys, meadows, fields, and meadows, affords as excellent and healthful habitations as can be wished or desired, but is not greatly peopled.—From The Harleian Miscellany.

A Greek Village

Generally speaking, I think the traveler would notice a considerable difference between the external aspect of the villages in northern and central Greece, with which I class Euboea, and those of the Peloponnese; while the island villages, again, have a third and very distinct individuality; the first being much the poorest and humblest in character, the second owing their prosperity to the greater wealth of the soil, while the third are maintained in tolerable comfort by the earnings of the islanders abroad, and their extreme thrift and cleanliness at home contrast between the east and western sides of central Greece. The east, with a dry climate, in which the Aleppo pine flourishes all over the lower ranges, comparatively easy of access, with much cultivable land, is smiling and prosperous, and covered with towns and villages; whereas the west, with its wild mountain-ranges, its deep and gloomy gorges, its forests of beech and oak, both evergreen and deciduous, . . . has remained as in ancient times, undeveloped and cut off from the rest of the world. I will take one with which I am tolerably familiar, Achnetaga, in the island of Euboea, as typical of a village occupied by metayers, and it will serve for a model of any other such village in Attica and central Greece. The houses grouped round the little church are all one-storied oblong cabins built of the stone which is almost everywhere ready to hand, from thirty to thirty-six feet in length by about twenty-four feet in width. Two-thirds of this area are devoted to the dwelling part, while the other third is reserved for the stabling of the beasts in winter; and there seldom any partition wall to screen it, for the peasant likes to keep them in sight, having the same feeling about them which old Eumaeus entertained for his swine. . . . The fire, on a hearth of stone, is against the wall in the more recent,

upon the ground form their beds at night. The mattresses, stuffed with maize husks, are covered with a rough carpet material which the women weave, and so are the square cushions, which serve as seats by day when the simple meal is spread upon the ground. Sometimes there is a table, but not often, in the genuine peasants' huts. . . . Strings of onions and bunches of golden maize hang from the rafters, and a large earthenware water-cooler, with a number of smaller red jars and bowls of classic pattern, make up the humble equipment of the cottage. . . . Outside the door is the oven, a beehive-shaped structure of clay, which is heated well-nigh red-hot with wood, after which the fire is raked out, and the dough wrapped round with leaves introduced for baking. Generally, there is also set up without supporting posts a primitive loom. Sometimes the loom is arranged with cross-bars between two young trees, behind which the lower hind-posts are driven into the ground, so that the weaver sits in the shade of the trees at work, or else a little thatch is built to shelter her from the sun; for the houses are only occupied at night or during bad weather, and village life is entirely in the open air. All the women who have not gone into the fields to work with the men will be spinning in the doorways or weaving at the loom; and wonderful is the work the village wives produce from such rude implements, using the natural dyes they extract from the plants that grow in the neighborhood—red from the holly-oak, and brown from the heart of the plane tree.—From "The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece," by Sir Rennell Rodd.

No Hurry for New
Books

Indeed, we need be in no hurry for new books, for it is hardly too much to say that, if no new book were written for a hundred years, there is more than enough unassimilated virtue in the literature of the nineteenth century to meet the most eager spiritual and intellectual demands of our most precocious great-grandchildren. After all, it is not so much the temper of the writers of any given age that matters as the temper of one's own time; for if the writers of one's own time fall us, the writers of the older, stronger times are always there upon our shelves. . . . There is a good deal of poetry still left in "Shakespeare, and, with all our aestheticism, have we yet exhausted the beauty of Keats? If our hearts need laughter, are there no more laughs left for us in Aristophanes and Cervantes, and Dickens, and Mark Twain? And suppose there were no Maeterlinck, would we quite starve—with Plato?—Richard Le Gallienne.

Believe and Sow!

The clouds keep their promise; believe and sow!
There are sweet banks yet where the south winds blow;
The sun still plunges and mounts again,
The new moons fill when the old moons wane.

—John Vance Cheney.

To dimple the waters that under them glide.
The night moths are flitting about in the gloom;
Their wings from the blossoms shake daintily perfume.
I know where the cups of the lilies are fair,
By the breath of their sweetness that floats on the air.

The stream is in shadow; but, lo, in the west
The mountains in garments of glory are dressed!
And slowly the shoen of their brightness drops down
To rest on the hills in a luminous crown.

Low sings the glad river; its waters alight,
A pathway of silver, lead on through the night;
And fair as the mythical tales of the blest
Lies all the sweet valley, the valley of rest.

Seeds A-Journeying

One autumn afternoon in southeastern Missouri, seated upon some driftwood on the shallow margin of the Mississippi, I discovered a primitive craft that was carrying a colony of adventurous tree seeds down the mighty river. As I watched and listened, the nuts pattered upon the fallen leaves and the Father of Waters purled and whispered as he slipped his broad, yellow-gray current almost silently to the sea. Here and there a few broad-backed sand bars showed themselves above the surface, as though preparing to rise up and inquire what had become of the water. This primitive craft was a log that drifted low and heavy, end on with the current. It was going somewhere with a small cargo of tree seeds. Upon a broken, upraised limb of the log sat a kingfisher. As it drifted with the current, breezes upon the wooded hilltops decorated the autumn air with deliberately falling leaves and floating winged seeds. The floating log pointed straight for a sand bar upon which other logs and snags were stranded. I determined, when it should come aground, to see the character of the cargo that it carried.

Now and then, as I sat there, the heavy round nuts, like merry boys, came bounding and rattling down the hillside, which rose from the water's edge. Occasionally a nut dropped from the tree top it struck a limb springboard and from this made a long leap outward for a roll down the hillside. These nuts were walnut and hickory; and like most heavy nuts, they traveled by rolling, floating, and squirrel carriage.

One nut dropped upon a low limb, glanced far outward, and landed upon a log, from which it bounced outward and went bouncing down the hillside a-plunk into the river. Slowly it rolled this way and that in the almost currentless water. At last, with the almost invisible swells it commenced to float slowly toward the floating log

and planted after many stops and advances, far from the parent tree.

The log hesitated as it approached the sand bar, as if cautiously smelling with its big, rooty nose; but at last it swung round broadside, and sleepily allowed the current to put it to bed upon the sand. As a tree, this log had lived on the banks of the Mississippi or one of its tributaries, in Minnesota. While standing it had for a time served as a woodpecker home. In one of the larger excavations made by these birds, I found some white pine cones and other seeds from the north that had been stored by bird or squirrel. A long voyage these seeds had taken; they may have continued the journey, landing at last to grow in sunny Tennessee; or they may have sunk to the bottom of the river or even have fallen into the salt waters of the gulf.

In climbing the steep hillside above the river, I found many nests of hickory and walnuts against the upper side of fallen logs. Upon the level hilltop the ground beneath the tree was thickly covered with fallen nuts; only a few of these had got a tree's length away from the parent. Occasionally, however, a wind-gust used a long, slender limb as a sling, and flung the attached nuts afar.—Enos A. Mills, in "The Spell of Rockies."

Samuel Butler's Reply
to His Aunt

I remember my aunt very well, for I was always going over to Meole when I was at school. She used (as all elderly aunts will do) to preach to me a good deal. One day she saw me eating bread and butter and honey. Brought up as she was during the early days of Dr. Butler's married life, while he was still poor, no doubt she had been allowed either bread and honey or bread and butter, but not bread and butter and honey. Such extravagance alarmed her; and she said that it was not heard of in her youth, neither among the young people whom she knew, nor yet, as far as she could gather, in any class of society.

"Why, my dear," she said, "don't you remember, 'The queen was in the parlor eating bread and honey'; she was not eating bread and butter and honey."

To which I, being, I suppose, then about fourteen or fifteen, replied that the Bible expressly enjoined us to eat butter with our honey.

"Butter and honey," it said, "shalt thou eat." Whereon she dropped the subject.—From "Samuel Butler, a Memoir," by H. Festing Jones.

Shells

But I have sinuous shells of pearly hue
Within, and they that luster have imbedded
In the sun's palace-porch, where, when unyoked,
His chariot wheels stand midway in the wave.
Shake one and it awakens; then apply
Its polished tips to your attentive ear,
And it remembers its august abodes,
And murmurs, as the ocean murmurs there.

—Landor.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Private Secretary and the Great Bashaw

"TORRENT after torrent of the conquerors now raged through the captured city. At first they slew all whom they met or overtook; but when they found that all resistance had ceased, the love of plunder predominated over the thirst for blood, and they strove to secure the fairest and the strongest of the helpless thousands that covered before them, for service or for sale as slaves." The quotation might easily describe the entry of the Turks into an Armenian or a Greek village today. As a matter of fact it is the story, as told by Sir Edward Creasy, of that May morning, in the year 1453, when the tide of Ottoman victory surged over the body of the last of the Greek Emperors, in the great breach, by the gate and towers of St. Romanus, and poured through the streets of Constantinople. That was approaching five centuries ago. And in all those centuries the lion has not changed his skin or the leopard his spots. When, on that May noonday, the Sultan, Muhammad II, entered the great Greek city, his first thought was for the last of the Caesars. The body of the Greek Emperor, easily recognized by the golden eagles embroidered on his buskins, was rescued from the breach, but only that the ferocity of the conqueror might be satisfied. With innate brutality the Sultan ordered the head to be hewn off, and to be exposed between the feet of the bronze horse of the great statue of Justinian, in the Augustan Place. Next day his vengeance turned to the Grand Duke Notaras. As he sat feasting and drinking, in the palace, the heads of Notaras and his children were brought to him, and arranged in a long line upon the banquet table.

It was thus the Turk came into Europe. It is thus he has acted ever since he has been in Europe. He has made a desert of all his conquests. Where there were great ports, gradually there remained nothing but rotting quays; where there had been a cultivated country, there were seen corn patches cultivated by Greek slaves. Whatever of trade remained in his dominions was carried on by the Greek remnant, for the Ottoman was a soldier, engaged in killing, and not in producing anything. He came with the Koran in one hand and the scimitar in the other, but the only reason why the Koran was ever offered in preference to the scimitar was because it was necessary to have Christian hewers of wood and drawers of water in order that "the Faithful" might have slaves to do their bidding.

What has been the result? The history of the Ottoman Empire is the history of hopeless revolutions and of merciless repression. The revolution of 1822 was paid for by the Greeks in 75,000 murders in the island of Chios alone. The story of Serbia and the story of Bulgaria is, in its degree, the same. Almost a century ago the Duke of Wellington was horrified by the atrocities which characterized Turkish warfare against revolting peoples. Late in the same century Mr. Gladstone made the terrors perpetrated by the bashi-bazouk resound from one end of Europe to the other. Of late years the Armenian has been perhaps the greatest sufferer, although the Greek, as the richest and most progressive of the nations under the Ottoman yoke, has been century after century the chief aim of the Ottoman instinct for loot. Still the blue-books of the foreign offices have, year by year, for the last quarter of a century, been filled with the ever repeated story of Armenian massacre. It was thought that the Butcher of Adana had put the coping stone on this pyramid of brutality, until the attempt to exterminate the Armenians by the million, in the great war, rendered every other record of massacre comparatively insignificant.

What is the result of all this today? The public is informed that Admiral de Robeck has been instructed by the British Government to inform the Turkish ministers that the great powers have decided that, in spite of everything, the Turk is to continue to hold Constantinople. And while Admiral de Robeck was carrying this message to the Great Bashaw and his ministers, the horsemen of Mustafa Kemal were rounding up the ever-decreasing Armenian remnant in the direction of Marash, with the result that it is now reported that 7000 have already been massacred, whilst 150,000 more are in danger. It is true that the great premiers in London, assuming the rôle of the "Private Secretary," announce to the Great Bashaw that, if he continues murdering Armenians, they will really be compelled to give him "a good hard knock." But the Great Bashaw knows perfectly well what the good hard knocks of the "Private Secretary" have always amounted to, and realizes that, as has always been the case, even the knock will never get beyond the threat.

The simple truth is that the Sultan smilingly realizes that what is retaining him in the Yildiz Kiosk is not the affections of the prime ministers, but their suspicions of one another. The India Office had apparently succeeded in terrifying Mr. Lloyd George with stories of Muhammadan uprisings in India, supported by Bolshevik arms, when Lord Curzon and Lord Bryce, with a larger comprehension of the noble game of Ottoman bluff, succeeded in demonstrating the simple fact that what the Sultan had failed to do with an unconquered empire, supported by Germany and Austria, he was not likely to succeed in doing with the allied guns trained on Constantinople, and the Ottoman army a disorganized rabble. This fear having, however, been overcome, another fear immediately manifested itself elsewhere. If the Greek should, by any chance, come by any of his own, the Levant, the French suddenly discovered, would become a sphere of British influence; and the fate of the Armenian, the Greek, and the Serb, was as absolutely nothing compared with the awful risk of an economic advantage by another great power. General Serrail became almost hysterical, in the French reviews. And, as a result, the high financiers, who know how much easier

it will be to deal with a Turk who cannot work but is not ashamed to beg, than with a Greek who will work instead of begging, and develop the natural resources of the country to which he is entitled, discovered untold virtues in the Yildiz Kiosk. What followed would be ludicrous if it were not tragic. Admiral de Robeck stepped down from his quarterdeck and went to pay his respects to the Great Bashaw, as though that ruler had been for the last five centuries a protector of the Christian races, and the word massacre had never been heard in the land. Mr. Clemenceau, too, at the moment of his retirement, had left a treaty conceding certain of the most notoriously just of the Greek claims. In a few hours Mr. Clemenceau would have signed this document. But when the door shut upon Mr. Clemenceau the treaty was forgotten, laid aside, lost, with the result that the patient work of Mr. Venizelos was again, for the moment, shipwrecked, while the intrigue to drive him from power, and to find a ministry more complacent of the behests of the high finance, was vigorously pressed.

What, then, the people of the world are faced with today is the question, Does Principle mean anything to them at all? Are they going, for the sake of selfish, personal interests, in the name of the little goddess of trade, to permit the continued massacre of the Armenians and the threatened suppression of the Greeks, and to allow the Great Bashaw to remain on the Golden Horn, surrounded by an invisible ministry of pashas of the high finance?

The War Record of the Serums

A GREAT war is certain to be followed by a long period of keen investigation as to the facts of every phase of the experience. Of course, a multitude of regimental historians will try to idealize the exploits of their units. Each general or admiral will feel bound to publish either an apologia or a frank statement as to why he succeeded so thoroughly. Perhaps no other corps, however, has such thoroughly organized means for publicity at hand as the medical corps. From this branch of the service, therefore, the most glowing accounts are to be expected.

Many interesting statements receive all too little public consideration. For instance, in the report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army for 1917, it was declared that "Full protection of the Army against typhoid was not obtained in the Army until the vaccination was made compulsory." Yet in the weekly public health reports of the United States Public Health Service of March 28, 1919, it was stated that "The occurrence and distribution of typhoid-paratyphoid in our troops has constantly and continuously been brought to the attention of all medical officers serving with the American Expeditionary Forces through the medium of the weekly bulletin of diseases. It would appear, however, that many officers have utterly failed to grasp the significance of these reports and warnings, a fact which may be due to a false sense of security under the popular belief that vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid gives a complete immunity even in the midst of grossly unsanitary conditions." The report then goes on to say, along with other things: "In July, 1918, a replacement unit consisting of 248 men from Camp Cody, New Mexico, reached England with typhoid prevailing extensively. Ninety-eight men, or 39.5 per cent, had typhoid, and the case death rate was 8.42 per cent." All of these men had been vaccinated against typhoid.

Another interesting and curious phase of the medical history of the war is the way in which the severity of physical examinations at the start soon subsided somewhat as the doctors saw the hopelessness of the medical task before them. Before long, as Stephen Graham points out in "A Private in the Guards," referring to the British Army, "came a bitter residue of 'indispensables,' of men near middle age heavily committed with wife and children, of B men marked medically A, and what not." And when it came to discharging men who had been held indefinitely in the hospitals, many an examiner was glad to pronounce them well, just to get rid of what to him had no solution.

It is curious, again, to try to reconcile the "keeping fit" campaigns of those who believe in serums with the advice on the necessities of human nature, which, Stephen Graham and innumerable others testify, was given broadcast in the armies. If, in all these after-the-war campaigns for medical domination, the same methods used in the armies are to be advocated, it certainly behooves the public to investigate for itself, very thoroughly, what those methods were. And any consideration of the serum record in the war should take into account such statistics as those given in the bulletin of the Massachusetts State Department of Health for January and February, 1920, in which it is shown that vaccination had no demonstrable effect upon the course of influenza and pneumonia, for, of 461 carefully observed vaccinated individuals, 163, or 35 per cent, developed the disease, and of 518 unvaccinated only 32 per cent developed it. The careful gleaner among even medical reports will find numerous statistics and admissions of this sort, and therefore much reason for cogitating on the fallacy of human devices, especially when they are urged for the maintenance of some form of absolute human control.

The Caillaux Trial

THE Caillaux trial has come at last. On Tuesday last, after a delay of considerably over two years, Joseph Caillaux, one time Premier of France, was arraigned before the Senate, sitting as a high court, on the charge of conspiracy against his country in time of war. But if the trial has begun, who shall see to the end of it? No fewer than 7000 documents, so it is authoritatively declared, enter into the case. Mr. Caillaux himself has summoned to his aid more than fifty witnesses; whilst the actual indictment of the former Premier is a document able to compete in length with the German Treaty.

The Caillaux affair is the last, or perhaps it would be safer to say the latest, of a long list of similar affairs, stretching back, past the armistice, well on into the period of the war. The Bolo affair, the Duval affair, the

Lenoir affair, the affairs of Mr. Humbert and Mr. Malvy, and the episode of the Bonnet Rouge, all of them strangely connected, if not by actual proof, still by a circumstantially justified suspicion, ever deepened and confirmed by "revelations" to which there would seem to be no end. Mr. Caillaux, of course, asserts his complete innocence of the charges brought against him. "Tomorrow, as today," he declared when he appeared before the Senate at the preliminary hearing, last October, "I will affirm that in twenty years of a singularly active public life, I have never thought, conceived, nor willed anything but the good of my country."

Now the trial will show the value of this assertion of innocence, but, meanwhile, there can be no doubt that Mr. Caillaux is abundantly justified in characterizing his public life as "singularly active." First a revenue inspector, then a professor in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, he was elected a deputy for Mamers in 1898, and quickly climbed to ministerial rank, holding the portfolio of Minister of Finance, successively, under Waldeck-Rousseau, Clemenceau, and Monis. He himself became Premier at one of the most critical periods in modern French history, namely, in the June of 1911, on the eve of the Agadir crisis. The part played by Mr. Caillaux in this crisis forms one of the charges in the present indictment, and investigation of the matter is expected to throw a new light on that tragic event which threatened to bring Mr. Caillaux's political career to a close in the early part of 1914, namely, the assassination by Mrs. Caillaux of Mr. Calmette, the editor of the "Figaro." The acquittal of Mrs. Caillaux and the outbreak of the Great War occurred at about the same time, and Mr. Caillaux, who had resigned his place in the Viviani Cabinet, was appointed to the position of Paymaster-General of the Forces. Popular feeling, however, was aroused against him. He and his wife were mobbed, one day, in the streets of Paris, and, thereafter, for some time, he "disappeared" from public notice. He went to South America, ostensibly on government business, and there became involved with Count Luxburg at Buenos Aires, and Count von Bernstorff at Washington, in a network of intrigue, which, according to the indictment, was tremendously developed, later on, during Mr. Caillaux's now notorious visit to Italy in 1916. The stories of the strong box at Florence, of the banker Marx of Mannheim, and of the Hungarian Lipscher, to say nothing of the diary of Mr. Martini, are all too well known to need more than enumeration here. So evident were Mr. Caillaux's activities in Rome that the entente representatives in the Italian capital warned their respective governments.

Thence onward, suspicion against him steadily deepened, until Gustave Hervé, in reply to a challenge from Mr. Caillaux himself, definitely charged the former French Premier with treason, in the columns of his paper, The Victory. That was in the November of 1917. A few weeks later, Mr. Caillaux was arrested.

A Militant Methodist

A SYMPATHETIC biographer has referred to the Rev. Dr. James Monroe Buckley, who for many years was editor of The Christian Advocate, the leading journal of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, as "a keen controversialist." Those who knew, or casually came into relationship with this militant Methodist, in the conferences of the church, or in editorial interchange of thought or opinion, will, no doubt, testify that the description is in no wise extravagant. Perhaps no individual connected with the denominational activities of his church, both in America and in foreign fields, within the last three score years has, by voice and pen, wielded so potent an influence as that exerted by the youthful preacher who engaged first in the ministry in Exeter, New Hampshire, in the year 1858. He had been compelled to forgo his ambition to complete a college education at Wesleyan University, following his preparation at Pennington Seminary, in New Jersey. But others than college graduates had become successful preachers long before James Buckley, the ambitious and intrepid recruit, decided to join the ranks, and he doubtless realized, as afterward he proved, that his fluency as a speaker, and the readiness with which he could write a sermon, once he set himself to the task, left him time for the pursuit of his theological studies under private tutors. Thus it came about that, while continuing his chosen work in the pulpit, he worked for and received his desired degrees. Those of Master of Arts, Doctor of Divinity, and Doctor of Laws were conferred upon him by both Wesleyan University and Emory and Henry College, Virginia.

New Hampshire, in the early sixties, was apparently just the right field for a preacher of young Buckley's temperament and tendencies. He preached there, as he afterward preached in some, if not all, of the principal cities of his own country, as well as many of those in Europe and Asia, with force and conviction. His virility, fire, and eloquence could not fail to attract more than statewide notice and comment, and the call came for him to go out into the world and spread the message which he delivered with so few apologies or few qualifications. In his larger field he became, logically, a leader among his co-workers. Five times he was chosen a member of the church's quadrennial conference, the supreme deliberative body of the denomination in the United States, and the organization which has retained within itself the power to elect and assign the bishops of the church, who are its chief administrative officers. Dr. Buckley never became a bishop, and it is a moot question to this day whether or not he ever had very definite aspirations in that direction. It cannot be denied that his voice and influence were a definite if not a controlling factor, in the quadrennial conferences of which he was a member, in the selection of those bishops who were then elected. Indeed, Dr. Buckley has frequently been referred to, by friends and critics alike, as a "bishop maker," in which rôle perhaps his power has been not unlike that of a few famous politicians, his contemporaries, who have never aspired to the highest political office in the Nation, but who have decided, favorably or adversely, the fortunes of some who did so aspire.

The Christian Advocate, with Dr. Buckley's name at

the "masthead," was never a passive or colorless organ of Methodism. Like its editor, it was militant, aggressive, "keenly controversial." Its readers were quite inclined to regard it, as the readers of The New York Tribune in Greeley's day regarded that paper, or as the readers of The Sun, as it was so long edited by Charles A. Dana, regarded that journal, primarily as the mouth-piece of its directing chief: Call it what one may, in journalism, in the pulpit, on the rostrum, or in the less conspicuous activities of everyday endeavor, the difference between success and failure, after all, is that which marks the ability of the worker, or the lack of it, to put his individual imprint upon his product.

Editorial Notes

The gentleman who declared, "We have now a state of affairs in which the rich wish to spend more and save less, and the poor wish to spend more and work less," was putting his finger on a "cause" of the present unrest in a way that but few have the courage to dare. It is one and the same thing, really, whether it is the rich who refuse to save adequately or the poor who insist that it is their privilege to work less, because it means that neither class has grasped the rationale of present-day existence. When will it be appreciated that work is a man's privilege and not his burden, and that happiness consists, not in flagrant extravagance, but in the enjoyment of legitimate activities generally?

TRAVELING conditions on some of the Chinese railways are reported as being very bad. As an instance of lack of control, the experience of a traveler who recently arrived in Peking is enlightening. He says that at one of the intermediate stations a Chinese general and twelve soldiers boarded the train. The general went to the dining car, and was partaking of liquid refreshment when the conductor entered and asked him for his ticket. The general became furious at this apparently normal and reasonable request, and immediately summoned his bodyguard of twelve from the adjoining third-class car. The faithful twelve duly arrived, were ordered by their chief to fix bayonets and then, still under orders, prodded the conductor with their weapons, driving him into an attached freight car, where he rode during the remainder of the journey! A crude method, no doubt, of paying one's fare, but evidently practical, just now, for military officers in certain sections of China!

It is a happy coincidence that the new President of the French Republic should be so closely related to Belgium. On a tablet recently set up over No. 176 of the Rue de Brabant, in Brussels, is the inscription: "Ici est né Paul Deschanel, Président de la Chambre des Députés du beau pays de France." Belgium is proud of the connection, and so is Mr. Deschanel, whose mother was a native of Liège. His father was a political exile in Brussels after the 2d of December, 1851.

IF THE plan to make a modern hotel out of an old dormitory facing the yard of Harvard University is carried to fulfillment, it will probably afford an answer to the long-standing question as to whether the business of supplying food and lodging on a large scale, in the very neighborhood of the university, for the visitors who come from a distance, can be made to pay. Heretofore there has been an assumption that most sojourners would prefer Boston as a temporary dwelling place, instead of suburban Cambridge. But the idea of a large hotel in Harvard Square suggests interesting speculations. One might hazard a guess that the venture would be well patronized in Commerce Week, and on the days of intercollegiate games in Cambridge, whatever its fate ordinarily.

IT IS curious to note that from Scandinavia, the home of beautiful wooden houses and abundance of timber, appreciation is being expressed at the proposal to revive the ancient method of pise de terre in building. A writer in Sweden shows how it should follow the example of rock-making in nature, pounding, stamping, and filling in every crevice with fine particles of earth, substituting for the weight of sea-water some other form of pressure that would not require so many centuries to complete the operation. He does not suggest that we should return to cave-dwellings, but that we should take lessons from the concrete examples in nature.

FINLAND also has its school troubles, and a recent report of educational conditions in that country seems very like current articles about school teaching in the United States, or for that matter, although one naturally hears less about it, in Japan. Conditions in Finland present the same problem of insufficient pay for an important calling. The teachers eke out their salaries with whatever clerical and secretarial work they can get outside school hours. Far and wide, and without respect to nationality, it seems to be the present lot of the school-teacher to be highly praised and inadequately remunerated.

IT HARDLY required gold, silver, and bronze medals, and cash prizes aggregating \$1750 to convince potato eaters in the United States that the most potatoes, acre for acre, are grown in the most northerly county of the State of Maine. The award of these trophies, however, by The Farm Journal of Philadelphia, seems to indicate that if there really is a Potato King he must hold sway in Aroostook.

THE workingman has something to say to the complaint that he drops his tools whenever the whistle blows. A short time ago a young fellow began work in a big engineering shop and, being of a conscientious disposition, he used to work fifteen to twenty minutes overtime in order to finish what he was doing. Imagine his surprise, on pay day, when he found that a quarter of a day's pay had been deducted owing to his being one minute late one morning. He protested that he had worked nearly a quarter of an hour overtime that day, but his protest was in vain. He now understands why the other workers used to smile at his gratuitous efforts.